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# NAVY

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FORCES.

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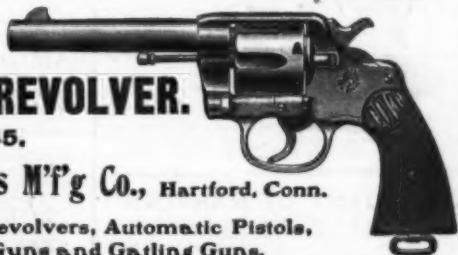
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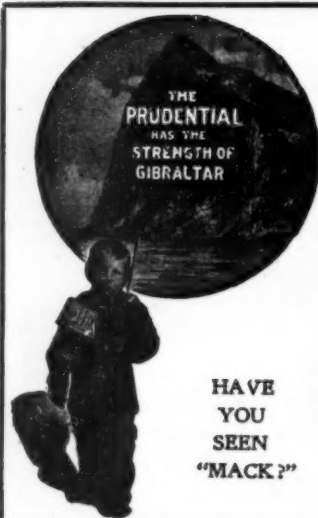
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Passed Asst. Engineer Charles H. Manning, U.S.N., retired, publishes an article on the education of naval engineers in the current number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers which forms an interesting contribution to the discussion on a subject of increasing importance to the Naval Service. Engineer Manning holds that the abolition of the Cadet Engineer course at the Naval Academy was a mistake. He contends that during the maintenance of that course—a period of ten years—there was added to the Service the bulk of its present engineering talent, and that the old system of choosing cadet engineers by competitive examination produced a far better quality of material than can be obtained by Congressional appointments. "The superior scholarship of the cadet engineers during the time they were at the Academy," says Engineer Manning, "was due to the manner in which they were selected. Hundreds would apply to the Secretary of the Navy for permits to appear before the Academic Board at Annapolis. A hundred or more of the most promising would be granted such permission. From those who took the examination twenty-five of the best were selected, and the inevitable result was that the average standard of scholarship was higher than that of the young men who came in by Congressional appointment. The official records of the Academy will show whether or not this statement can be substantiated." Engineer Manning believes that all appointments to the Naval Academy should be decided by competitive examinations conducted by Civil Service boards under Civil Service rules; he would raise the standards for admission to the Academy so as to conform them to those of our foremost technical schools, and finally he would enforce increased thoroughness along engineering lines. "The naval career to-day," he continues, "is a technical one, and those having a distaste for mechanical affairs had better look elsewhere for a career, for the principal work, at least of the junior naval officers, will hereafter relate to electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic and steam appliances. There will be scant time for poetry, and mooning, and vain regrets for the disappearance of the braces and the halliards." Every cadet, in Engineer Manning's opinion, should be required to spend at least one summer in actual work at one of the large navy yards, devoting "bell hours" to labor in the engineering, construction and ordnance shops, and a second summer in visiting the leading shipyards, gun foundries and other manufacturing establishments. Two years at sea after graduation should disclose those who are inclined to and fitted for the engineering branch, and they should be assigned to permanent engineering work. "But," says Engineer Manning, and the force of his remarks is irresistible, "no matter how attractive the curriculum, nor how extended may be the training given at the Naval Academy, or anywhere else, there can be no success in developing naval engineers unless love and pride of the profession exist in the individual. The expense incurred in rehabilitating the Naval Academy can thus best be justified by making the institution pre-eminently strong along naval engineering lines. If the training is otherwise, the question may well be asked: Will the new marble palaces at Annapolis, in which the future cadets are to be trained, and which are classic in outline, make the cadet more contented with his lot, and better fitted for professional work when he goes to sea and finds that engineering, and not classic, conditions confront him?"

In the forthcoming annual reports of the commanders of the various military departments we shall doubtless find an earnest renewal of the recommendation for the re-establishment of the Army canteen. The first of these reports to reach the War Department is that of Brig.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of Texas, who treats of the subject in this vigorous fashion: "No argument can be too earnest for the re-establishment of the canteen. Aside from other recreation features of garrison life, the canteen, which is the enlisted soldier's clubroom, is a protected circle into which no vice or degradation can intrude. There the soldier is guaranteed certain privileges which, so long as not abused, prove a bulwark against the temptations and dangers that now surround almost every post in the Army, and especially border and remote posts. To close the doors of the soldier's garrison club and send him out into the haunts of iniquity and vice run by moral vultures who degraded themselves, set up no standard of morality, but, breaking down all barriers of restraint, invite and induce soldiers to join in all sorts of depravity and infamy, is a wrong to the soldier as well as a wrong to the community in which the soldier is located." General Grant's views are in strict accord with those of other officers familiar with conditions before and since the canteen was abolished. Apart from the fact that the abolition of the canteen was morally, if not technically, a violation by the Government of the terms of the contract into which it entered with the private soldier when he enlisted in the Service, thus virtually depriving him of a right which belonged to him as a civilian, the truth is that it has harmed rather than helped him. Instead of the orderly post exchange where he was formerly permitted to buy moderate quantities of beer under close restrictions, he is now tempted into vile saloons in the neighborhood of nearly every Army post, where excessive drinking is the rule. The proprietors of those disreputable resorts stand shoulder to shoulder with the prohibitionists in opposing the re-establishment of the canteen, and while their combined influence may be too powerful to overcome, it is gratifying to observe that responsible and experienced commanding officers do not hesitate to speak plainly in condemnation of the pernicious evils of the present system.

As a means of arousing public interest in the necessity of rehabilitating the American merchant marine, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has issued a circular which contains a fund of significant information. It appears, for instance, that the United States in 1810, with a population of seven millions, owned actually far more registered tonnage for overseas trade than the United States of 1903 with a population of eighty millions, the tonnage in 1810 amounting to nine hundred and eighty-one thousand tons, and in 1903 to only eight hundred and seventy-three thousand tons, the figures for the present year indicating a decline of six thousand tons as compared with 1902. In 1810 American ships carried 91.5 per cent. of our ocean trade, but in 1903 they carried only 8.8 per cent. Since 1861, when our registered tonnage amounted to the splendid total of two millions, four hundred and ninety-six thousand tons, there has been a constant and ruinous shrinkage, and foreign ships now carry more than 90 per cent. of our imports and exports, receiving therefor upwards of one hundred millions of dollars a year in freight and passenger charges. As against our eight hundred and seventy-three thousand tons of registered tonnage of merchant ships, Great Britain has fourteen million, eight hundred thousand tons, Germany has two million, nine hundred and sixty thousand tons, France has one million, four hundred and eighty thousand tons, Norway has one million, six hundred and sixty thousand tons, and Italy has one million, one hundred and eighty thousand tons. A large portion of the one hundred million dollars paid yearly by American shippers to foreign ship owners goes for the support of merchant cruisers, which are manned by naval reserve officers and men and are available for service against the United States in time of war. How to revive our merchant marine and make it again a factor in the traffic of the sea is a question which the New York Board of Trade and Transportation earnestly seeks to solve, and to that end it invites the broadest discussion and suggestion from all who are interested in the welfare of our commercial interests. The situation is grave enough and the objects sought are important enough to command the zealous co-operation of every patriotic American who believes that his country, being the largest producer in the world, should also be the largest ship owner.

In spite of the increasingly cordial relations between the United States and England, there is an unfriendly spirit in Canada which receives frequent and candid expression. The latest instance was noted in the Canadian Senate on August 19, during the debate on a bill to subsidize the projected trans-continental railway north of and parallel to the Canadian Pacific. Senator McMullen, in a speech advocating the project, declared that it was indispensable to the Canadian defenses. He named many points at which he declared Canada was open to attack from the United States. He gave his hearers some information of which we have had no hint on this side of the line, to the effect that a strong anti-Canadian agitation was in progress in the United States and that the desire of the United States to build gunboats on the Great Lakes was a menace to Canada. Continuing, Mr. McMullen declared that the United States was eager for war with a European nation, and that its appetite, whetted by the fight with Spain, could

be appeased only by a conflict on a broader scale with a larger power, the implication being that its belligerent purpose was aimed at Great Britain. The absurdity of this theory is so manifest that it cannot be taken seriously. The only serious thing about it is that a Canadian statesman should resort to such demagoguery to further a project of internal development in the Dominion. There is a small but persistent group of Canadian politicians who, in order to promote their party interests, are continually talking about war between Canada and the United States, and this in spite of the fact that the trade between the two countries is larger and the relations of the great masses of their people more friendly than ever before. Leaders like Senator McMullen are trouble makers whose influence, so far as it extends, is prejudicial to the best interests of both countries.

Aside from the technical and tactical problems which they immediately involve, the joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy now in progress off the coast of New England are instructive in that they invite attention to that which, when completed, will be probably the strongest chain of sea coast defenses in the world. This vast system of fortifications, extending from Portland, Me., to Galveston, Tex., on the Atlantic, and from San Diego, Cal., to Puget Sound on the Pacific, has been in process of construction, under supervision of engineer officers of the Army, for sixteen years, and when completed, as it will be at no distant day, it will afford effective protection for every important point on nearly six thousand miles of sea coast. The designing and construction of this magnificent system of shore defenses have enlisted the highest genius of the Engineer Corps of the Army. The work has involved engineering problems of exceptionally intricate character, but the project has been carried forward with such unflinching skill that as it nears the final stage those who are at all familiar with its scope and purpose recognize it as an imposing triumph of modern military construction. These extensive fortifications equipped with great, long range guns and mortars capable of throwing large charges of high explosives, together with an effective system of fire control, searchlights, wireless telegraphy and submarine mines for the protection of water approaches, constitute a chain of coast defenses which appear to be almost beyond the possibility of successful assault by any enemy, no matter how powerful. If the present maneuvers did nothing more than disclose to the country even in small degree the extent and strength of our coast defenses they would have been worth more than the cost in money and labor.

The following suggestive paragraph is from the Manila Freedom: "There was a time when we prayed long and earnestly for a civil government. Those were the days of our childhood, when we did not know what was good for us. To-day we are as earnestly praying for a military regime again, and even General Otis to head it. Nineteen hundred three knows far more than did eighteen ninety-nine." Between the lines here quoted one may read a tacit acknowledgement that civil government in the Philippines has not been exactly all that its promoters had expected and that military rule has advantages of its own which are greatly to be desired. The military administration did not indulge in fancy promises, but it paid strict attention to business with the result that, while it lasted, law and order were resolutely maintained, life and property were secure, sanitary regulations were vigorously enforced and all hands realized that American authority must be respected. We give the civil authorities full credit for the work they have accomplished, but we have yet to be convinced that they have made conditions any better than they were under military rule. On the contrary, there has been an increase of so-called "ladronism" and other forms of lawlessness, an ominous spirit of unrest prevails in many provinces and there appears to be among the white inhabitants a growing sense of apprehension. In view of these and other conditions we need not be surprised to hear the prayer of our Manila contemporary repeated with added fervor:

Two volumes of the greatest value as material for the future historian who shall undertake a complete account of our brief but stirring struggle with Spain, and also of much interest at the present day, have recently been issued by the Government Printing Office. They give the "Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain" and conditions growing out of the same, including the insurrection in the Philippine Islands and the China Relief Expedition, between the Adjutant General of the Army and military commanders in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, China, and the Philippine Islands, from April 15, 1898, to July 30, 1902. An appendix gives the organization of Army Corps and a brief history of the Volunteer organizations in the service of the United States during the war with Spain.

This suggestion is contained in a letter from an officer of the Navy: "There should be a member of Congress in the United States House of Representatives elected by the United States Navy. This immense body afloat has no vote, a deprivation that no American citizen can brook." Our correspondent's scheme is more interesting than practicable. He fails to indicate how it can be placed in operation.



If the desire of the civil authorities of the Philippines to assist in the development of the railroads in the islands by guaranteeing the bonds required to finance the project can be executed without imposing undue burdens upon the tax payers, it deserves all possible encouragement in Washington as well as in Manila. The railway is a civilizer and a peace preserver. Every fifty miles of track built in the islands will serve as a permanent force for the improvement of industry and the maintenance of law and order. In some provinces of the Philippines where the insurrection was most stubbornly continued the restoration of peace was followed by the construction of extensive projects of wagon roads under the direction of the United States Army. Those roads gave the native farmers easier access to the markets, which, in turn, led to a marked increase in land values, the result being that the provinces in which the highways were built are to-day the most prosperous and the most contented communities in the entire archipelago. What the Army did for the islanders by building wagon roads the civil government can do on a larger scale, by instituting a moderate and well-considered policy of State-aided railroad construction. A system of railways affording direct communication among the various provinces of the Island of Luzon, with possibly a lesser system in some of the smaller islands, together with a more adequate system of inter-island transit by water, while it would hasten the development of trade throughout the archipelago, and thus promote the interests of peace, would also enormously facilitate the movement of troops in case of emergency and thereby simplify the problems of governmental administration. The favor with which the proposed construction of railways in the Philippines is regarded by the War Department is undoubtedly inspired by the results which have followed the construction of wagon roads by the Army. The Army has shown what can be done for the internal development of the archipelago, and it only remains for the civil government to follow its example.

Francis B. Heitman's valuable "Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army from its Organization, September 29, 1789," has been brought down to March 2, 1903, and published in two handsome volumes under authority of an act of Congress, authorizing its purchase and publication. It is much the best and most complete of the historical registers of the Army and shows throughout the painstaking accuracy for which its author is noted. An outline of its table of contents shows the variety and value of the information it furnishes. This Register gives, among other matter, data concerning all our Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries of War, Commanding Generals, general officers of the Army and of Volunteers; roster of chiefs of bureaus or staff corps; field and staff officers of the line; officers thanked or presented with medals or swords by Congress; tables showing promotions of the U.S.M.A. graduates. Part II, gives a complete list of and data concerning commissioned officers of the Army. Part III, gives lists of officers killed or wounded in action; officers of Volunteers in war with Mexico and field officers of Volunteers and militia in Civil War; captains of light batteries, '61-'65; general officers of United States and Confederate armies killed in Civil War; general officers of Confederate Army; officers of the United States Army, who joined Confederate service after 1860; officers of Volunteers, war with Spain and in Philippines; contract surgeons, 1808-1903; statistics of losses in battle in all our wars; alphabetical and chronological list of our wars, battles, skirmishes and military events, 1775-1902; lists of forts, reservations, camps, soldiers' homes, cemeteries; tables showing most important changes in organization of our Army and its strength at stated periods, since 1879. Altogether this is a monumental work, reflecting the greatest credit on its compiler and invaluable to all interested in our military history.

During the early part of last week the depositions of quite a large number of officers of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish War were taken in Philadelphia, in support of their claims for extra pay, which are now pending in the Court of Claims, and which come within the decision rendered at the last term in the case of Col. Chas. B. Hunt, of the 1st Ohio. The evidence clearly shows that in all these regiments the officers were actually held to duty and generally were employed a large part of the time while the enlisted men of the regiments were on furlough. The anomalous condition resulting from the rulings of the Treasury Department in these extra pay cases was strikingly demonstrated by the evidence taken. In the 2d Regiment it was found that practically every company officer had already been paid one month's extra pay, whereas, in the 1st and 3d Regiments, where almost identical services were rendered, a large proportion of the cases had been disallowed. In these regiments it was found that some of the lieutenants had been paid and captains' claims rejected, and vice versa. Had it not been for the decision of the Court of Claims in the Hunt case, which offers a remedy to the officers who have been thus discriminated against, the Treasury Department's rulings would have effectually prevented them from obtaining their extra pay. The United States was represented at the examination of the witnesses in Philadelphia by Mr. Charles F. Kincheloe, Assistant Attorney of the Department of Justice, and the claimants were

represented by William E. Harvey, of the firm of George A. and William B. King. Major Harvey commands the 6th Battalion in the D.C.N.G., and is a member of the District Rifle Team, about to go to Sea Girt to take part in the international rifle matches.

From Nagasaki, Japan, July 17, Capt. W. C. Brown, 1st Cavalry, adjutant, Military Academy, 1885-90, sends us this interesting statement: "I have just noticed the letter signed 'Congressman' in your issue of June 6, in which opinions are asked as to the best method of securing candidates for West Point—whether by direct appointment, or appointment based upon the results of a competitive examination. About fifteen years ago the writer caused to be compiled, from records at the Military Academy, statistics bearing on this point which include eight consecutive classes, the last of which graduated about that time. It was found that more candidates were appointed directly than after competitive examination, but that in each lot of candidates reporting the percentage of those qualifying for admission was greater in case of those appointed after competitive examination than those appointed directly. Then again, considering only the names of those cadets who were admitted to the Academy, the percentage of graduates was higher among the competitive men than among those who had received direct appointments. I have not the figures at hand to refer to, but my recollection is that of every 100 competitive men who reported 47 finally graduated; while of every 100 men who had received their appointments directly, but 25 finally graduated; the odds being nearly 2 to 1 in favor of the competitive man. The competitive system properly safeguarded to keep out objectionable characters seems most in harmony with the spirit of our institutions; the figures, however, speak for themselves and leave but little room for argument."

Speaking of the loss of the Palma match, Arms and Explosives says: "According to all accounts the result incontestably proves the inferiority of the British service rifle, and the superiority of the United States arm. We think exactly the reverse, since we believe the Lee-Enfield never received such a testimonial in its whole previous existence. By the rules of the match the teams were to use the service arm of their country. In point of fact, the winners did nothing of the kind, and their diversity of action was allowed to pass without the protest that would have resulted in only one way, viz., by the disqualification, before the match, of the rifles used, or, after the match, of the team making the winning score. That is to say, the members of the winning team used barrels that differed materially from those of the service pattern arm. The chief advantage which rested with the United States team lay in the circumstance that the rifles used were fitted with aperture back sights in addition to which they had means of applying lateral adjustment for wind allowance. Such a difference between the arms of the competing teams constitutes a handicap allowance that may be variously estimated at from five to ten per cent., which may be compared with the winning margin of one per cent. There is talk of sending a British team to the United States next year to compete yet again for the Palma Trophy, but it is to be hoped that wiser counsel will prevail. One does not need to cross the Atlantic to discover that the fixed military sights of British pattern are not in the running with a set of sights that possess much of the delicacy and refinement that are associated with what are in this country known as match rifles."

Reviewing the controversies between Lieutenant General Miles and the Administration, Harper's Weekly says: "It is not to be wondered at that this course of action has been as irritating to the President and Secretary Root as it has been harmful to the Service. But was the offence sufficiently aggravated to justify the President in wholly ignoring General Miles's really splendid past, and merely pointing to the door? Would Lincoln have done it? Would Cleveland or McKinley? Would any President grown to that disregard of personal resentment which his great office demands? Obviously the country thinks not. Obviously also the whole people—if the unanimous voice of the press means anything—feel hurt, mortified, and ashamed, not so much on account of the old soldier who has been cheated, or cheated himself maybe, out of his just dues as on account of their President, who has disappointed them and humiliated himself." A word of courtesy toward General Miles, in accord with Secretary Root's handsome compliment to him on graduation day at West Point, would have saved a world of trouble. Now the administration is getting it right and left from the newspapers, and what the newspapers are saying is re-echoed among all classes of people in general conversation.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "It would be a good experience for both those who are over-gratified and over-alarmed at our present very friendly relations with Great Britain to make a visit to the splendid naval station that is being so rapidly completed by our Northern neighbors at Esquimalt. The magnitude of the stores, from the most modern coal briquettes to canned meats and from cordite shells to plug tobacco, that have been assembled there would amaze him first, for these things he could not see. But what would amaze him more would be the vast stretch of hills and ravines all swarming with busy men, who have been thus busy not merely

for months but for years, and from every yard of which every visitor is rigidly excluded. The sight of the big dim-gray cruisers at anchor, the torpedo boats rushing with their messages of etiquette or business from one point of the basin to another and the constant thud of the flagships' guns at target practice out of sight behind the hills, would give him an idea of the power for friendship or enmity of this little known post only a few miles from our shores."

An officer, in a personal letter pertinently asks: "What assurance is there against an officer of life-time honorable and faithful service from having his official character—the fabric of a life's honorable effort—impugned authoritatively at the end? Does an officer by long and honorable application and effort, passing through all the grades to the satisfaction and commendation of his fellows and superiors, acquire no vested right to expect and receive justice, that the War Department is bound to respect? It is the lack of system that the Army bewails. Either experience in actual war and all the studies are not necessary and are a humbug, or every principle of fitness is ignored. There is absolutely no encouragement for an officer to fit himself by study and strict performance of duty. The whole principle of rosters or tours of duty seem to have been abandoned. Retirements are made out of the natural order that certain officers may get to certain regiments or stations at no matter what cost. We regard the JOURNAL as a paper in the interest of the whole Army and not for a part of it and believe it wants to labor for the best interest of the whole."

Advices from Bogota indicate that the Colombian Government now realizes what it would lose by finally rejecting the Panama Canal Treaty and that it may yet find a way to ratify the compact if it should be necessary to amend the organic law of the republic in order to do so. The opponents of the treaty in the Colombian Congress, whose attitude is said to be inspired partly by certain transcontinental railway interests in the United States and partly by certain influences in continental Europe, evidently understand that the United States will insist that the treaty be ratified in its present form or not at all. In a word, the Colombian "bluff" has been "called," and the firm stand taken by the Government at Washington gives rise to a likelihood that the treaty will be ratified just as it stands. But the whole matter rests with Colombia. She may ratify the treaty or reject it, just as she pleases, but an isthmian canal will be built just the same. That is one task which Uncle Sam has definitely set for himself, and the question of route is a secondary consideration.

While the recent Grand Army encampment in San Francisco did not go to the extent of urging full service pensions for all Civil War veterans, irrespective of disability, age, or financial circumstances, a step in that direction was taken in a resolution declaring in favor of pensions for all such veterans who have reached the age of sixty-two years. Inasmuch, however, as men who were sixteen years old in 1860 will be sixty-two in 1906, the action of the encampment is but little different from an indorsement of the full service pension scheme. In connection with this movement toward a larger pension roll it is interesting to observe that the pension disbursements for the current fiscal year will not fall far short of \$140,000,000.

A "Handbook for Non-commissioned Officers of Infantry" has been prepared by Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th U.S. Inf., and published by Hudson-Kimberly, of Kansas City, Mo. It is a careful and useful compilation, based in large part on Army Regulations and other official publications, but outlining also the various duties which non-commissioned officers are called upon to perform which, in the absence heretofore of such a manual, have been more or less traditional. This handbook is designed for use in the schools for non-coms. and for the study, especially, of the newly appointed and inexperienced. It brings together in convenient form all the information necessary for those for whom it is intended, and should prove a work of much value.

Secretary Hay, of the Department of State, is the subject of an appreciative notice by the London Spectator which attributes his calmness, self-possession, and quiet ability to meet and hold his own with the ablest foreign diplomatists to his training as President Lincoln's secretary during a period which made the Spanish War seem a storm in a tea cup. The article concludes by expressing regret that President Roosevelt, Mr. Hay and others do not collect young men around them and train them in similar manner for a few years as secretaries, since such training would be invaluable if in later years they were called to serve the State.

Speaking on the subject of withdrawing troops from the Philippines one officer writes: "All the officers with whom I have been able to converse on the subject are united in thinking the withdrawal of more troops a serious blunder. There are many rumors that the Filipinos are all the time importing arms. Suppose with their inborn love of intrigue, they succeed in organizing, and at the same time lull the Government into a sense of security, and then at an opportune moment break out while we have too few troops to meet the situation, as did the Sepoys in India. What would be the result? One need not be much of a prophet to forecast it."



The New York Herald of Aug. 28 published a long letter purporting to have been written by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., just before his retirement, and addressed to the Secretary of War, which contains several highly interesting recommendations with regard to the Army. The Herald states that it obtained the letter through unofficial sources and that it has been withheld from publication by the War Department on the ground that it would be improper to publish the General's recommendations before they have been acted upon. The letter is dated Aug. 7, 1903, and in it General Miles is made to say that the Cavalry arm of the Army is entirely out of proportion to the Infantry. He favors the abolition of five regiments of Cavalry and the substitution thereof of five regiments of men thoroughly trained in the use of bicycles, motorcycles and automobiles, his belief being that those appliances will be largely employed in the next war. These regiments, the letter continues, should be regarded as "a flying corps or corps of observation, to open the way for the advance of an army, to obtain information, to reconnoiter the country and to repair or build roads and bridges." Officers and men of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry and of the Quartermaster's and Medical Departments and Engineer and Signal Corps should serve two or four years with this corps. The letter adds: "The marvellous development in modern arms—rifles, machine guns and quick firing field artillery—renders the cavalry, as formerly used on the battlefield, obsolete, while the wonderful development in the use of motor power and electrical appliances has rendered the horse far less important than formerly. The millions of dollars that are now uselessly expended for one-third of the mounted force could, in this way, be utilized in bringing about a great improvement in the Army, conferring a great benefit upon the country, at the same time training a most important corps for military service."

Secretary of the Navy Moody visited the Navy Yard, New York, on Aug. 21, and made a tour of inspection in company with Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Officer-of-the-Yard Thomas Perry and Chief Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles. Secretary Moody visited the Navy Yard in order to learn what improvements were required. He examined plans for the proposed new piers, for which part of the Cob dock will be appropriated, and examined the site. Constructor Bowles drew up the plan for the proposed piers, asking an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the work. Senator Platt introduced a bill asking for the appropriation last year. Later the expense of the work was estimated at \$1,500,000. The addition of the piers would be of immense value, especially in the case of war. During the Civil and the Spanish Wars this yard was used as the center of supplies. During the late war the need of greater berthing capacity became apparent. The Secretary of the Navy visited all of the different departments along the water front, and expressed great approval of the various work now in progress. After looking over the Hancock, Cincinnati and Dixie, he crossed to the cob dock, where he inspected the new coal pocket. When he returned from the cob dock, he proceeded, with the Admiral, to several of the more distant buildings. As noon had now arrived, he went home with the Admiral to dinner, all heads of departments being invited to be present. When dinner was concluded, the tour of inspection was continued.

The U.S.S. Massachusetts, Captain Eaton, whose hull was pierced recently off the Maine coast by a rock, arrived at the New York Navy Yard Aug. 24. The trip from Bar Harbor to Tompkinsville was made at an average speed of a little less than eleven knots. Before leaving Bar Harbor the holes in the ship's bottom were stopped with pine plugs and the slight leakage was easily controlled. The collision bulkheads were strengthened and the vessel lightened. At Bar Harbor about 160 members of the Massachusetts' crew were transferred to the Culgoa and the Indiana. The Massachusetts was dry docked on Aug. 26. It was found by Naval Constructor Capps that almost the whole underbody of the ship had been raked. It was intimated that repairs would occupy several months. The ship was damaged forward and aft and on both port and starboard sides. There is a bad hole on each side of the keel about thirty feet from the stern. The two steel plates of the docking keel on the port side were ripped apart for half the length of the ship and the plates were crumpled up and broken. The docking keel on the starboard side was bent flat upward against the hull for several feet amidships. The shoe plate just forward of the rudder post was cracked at right angles to the keel. The stern casting was broken. The ends of two of the blades of the port propeller had been clipped off by the rock and the blades badly bent. There is a dent in the line plate on the port quarter, and the ship's keel is bent up in several places so much that it does not rest on the blocks in the dry dock.

The 23d and 27th Batteries of Field Artillery, U.S.A., from Fort Ethan Allen, completed their march to Portland, Me., on Aug. 15, after covering a distance of 249 miles. The batteries were on the road 12 days and made an average of 20 miles a day on the march. The batteries are encamped on Cape Elizabeth. The nearest village is Bowery Beach, Portland next, eight miles from camp. The men, it is said, are all disgusted with the camp, as it is the poorest yet struck, no place for washing, mail received at a disadvantage and a great many other small items necessary for the comfort of a soldier in the time of peace lacking. The batteries will not leave for home before Sept. 1, as they are to participate in the Army and Navy parade to be held in Portland Aug. 31. The men are all well except Cook A. Jordan, 23d Battery, F.A., who is suffering with acute dysentery. Monday morning, Aug. 17, he was removed to the field hospital and later to the post hospital at Fort Williams, Me.

Orders issued from the War Department Aug. 24 designate the 14th Cavalry and the 7th, 22d and 20th Regiment of Infantry for service in the Philippine Islands, to relieve the 15th Cavalry and the 30th, 28th, 27th and 11th Infantry, in order named. The 14th Cavalry to sail from San Francisco on or about Sept. 5 next on the

Logan, the 7th Infantry on or about Oct. 1, the 22d on or about Oct. 31, and the 20th on or about Dec. 1. The Quartermaster's Department has been instructed by the General Staff of the Army to provide transportation as above. It had been the intention to send one battalion of the 7th Infantry with the 14th Cavalry on Sept. 5, but the plan has been changed and the entire 7th Infantry will sail for Manila about Oct. 1. Upon arrival of the 14th Cavalry at Manila, which will be about the 1st of October, the 15th Cavalry to be placed en route to the United States, to be followed successively by the 30th Infantry on the arrival of the 7th the 28th on the arrival of the 22d, and the 27th on the arrival of the 20th, the 11th Infantry to follow the 27th at a date to be hereafter designated; this, of course, subject to such modifications as General Wade may deem it advisable to make in order to utilize to the best advantage the transportation facilities available.

Capt. Andrew Dunlap, commandant of the naval stations of Porto Rico and Culebra Islands, called upon Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling Tuesday and had an extended conference with him upon matters pertaining to these stations. The present chief difficulty is in relation to the title to the lands upon which the naval stations are located, particularly that at San Juan. There the land, in part, was owned originally by the church, but seems to have been appropriated by the military establishment. The church, accordingly, has an equity claim and this has been transferred to the United States just as the title of the Spanish Government was transferred to this country. In addition to this complication the Navy Department is now endeavoring to extend the present confines of the reservation and this necessitates the condemnation and appropriation of private lands. Although the matter has been pretty thoroughly discussed in the Navy Department, it is announced that no final action will be taken until after Governor Hunt, who is now taking a vacation in the United States, shall have had time to consult with the Secretary of the Navy. This interview, it is expected, will take place at some date between the present and Sept. 15 next.

Press despatches from Washington state that because of the assassination of Mr. W. C. Magelssen, U.S. Vice-Consul at Beirut, Syria, on Aug. 23, the European Squadron of the United States Navy, Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton commanding, has been ordered to proceed to Beirut to demand reparation from the Turkish Government. Under instructions from the President, the Acting Secretary of the Navy on Aug. 27 ordered Admiral Cotton, who was then at Nice, to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Turkish waters. Admiral Cotton has notified the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department that his flagship, the U.S.S. Brooklyn, has on board a seven days' supply of coal, that the U.S.S. San Francisco has six and a half days' supply, and that the U.S.S. Machias is coaling at Genoa. The vessels named are the only ships of the European Squadron at Admiral Cotton's immediate disposal, the U.S.S. Chicago having sailed from Lisbon Aug. 1 for New York. The U.S.S. San Francisco and Brooklyn have now been ordered to proceed direct to Beirut, Syria, and the Machias to Port Said, so as to be in communication with the Navy Department. The assassination of the American Vice-Consul is causing much excitement in Navy circles.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy has decided, as was exclusively announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 22, that the staff officers of the various squadrons of the North Atlantic fleets were to be considered as "fleet staff officers" and draw the additional pay allowed for such officers by law. The Bureau of Navigation has been busy this week selecting the staff officers for the squadrons of the North Atlantic Station. The fleet staff officers of the Coast Defense Squadron selected are as follows: Fleet engineer—Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Eldridge; fleet surgeon—Surgeon James C. Byrnes, and fleet paymaster—Paym. Zieba W. Reynolds. The only staff fleet officer definitely decided upon for the Training Squadron is Paym. George C. Seibels. The fleet staff officers for the Caribbean Squadron follow: Chief of Staff, Capt. Henry W. Lyon; fleet engineer—Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall; fleet surgeon—Med. Inspr. L. G. Heneberger, and fleet paymaster—Paym. Walter L. Wilson. The fleet staff officers of the Battleship Squadron remain the same as at present. The recommendations have not yet been received from the Asiatic Station.

Several officers of the line of the Army were this week detailed for duty to fill the vacancies in the staff departments. These details leave only one vacancy in the Pay Department and one in the Adjutant General's Department, the latter caused by the promotion of Major Charles J. Crane to the grade of lieutenant colonel. The details made this week follow: Capt. William F. Creary, 12th Inf., to Pay Department; Capt. Arthur W. Chase, Art. Corps, to Pay Department; Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, Art. Corps, to Subsistence Department; Capt. William E. Cole, Art. Corps, to Quartermaster's Department. Captain Cole has been assigned to duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla. The following officers have been detailed to the Adjutant General's Department: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav.; Major William P. Evans, 20th Inf.; Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf.; Major Eben Swift, 1st Cav., and Major Samuel W. Dunning, 29th Inf.

An interesting question of authority has arisen between Governor Taft, of the Philippines, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station. Lieut. Comdr. James M. Helm, U. S.N., who has been on duty in charge of the Light House Service in the Philippines since March, 1899, was recently ordered by Admiral Evans to rejoin the fleet. Governor Taft was anxious that Commander Helm should remain in the Light House Service, and the question which has arisen is whether Navy officers attached to the Asiatic Station but detailed for duty in the Philippines are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commander-

in-Chief of the Asiatic Station or the jurisdiction of the Civil Governor of the islands. The matter has been referred to Washington where, on Aug. 24, it was discussed at a conference between the Acting Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of the Navy, but without decisive results.

The detachment of the U.S. Engineers, in command of Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, are rapidly preparing a camp for the troops at West Point, Ky., and getting the large tract of land near the town in shape for the military occupation next month. The maneuvers, which will begin Sept. 25, will be one of the most splendid exhibitions in recent years. The location is an ideal one for the purpose. It is on the river, twenty-one miles below Louisville, and stretches back into the Kentucky hills. This not only gives an excellent site for a camp—level, but high and healthful—but the hills will furnish plenty of exercise, both in Infantry and Cavalry movement and Artillery practice. While the Regulars are still on the grounds the militia from all over the Central States will occupy the camp for about two weeks in October, getting valuable discipline from association with the Regulars and service under direction of the officers of the United States Army.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of Texas, has been called upon by the War Department to explain the premature publication in a San Antonio newspaper of his annual report. The report has only just been received by the War Department, but was published in full in a daily paper in San Antonio some time ago and copied extensively by other publications. Orders were issued by the Secretary of War last year that no annual reports should be given out by department commanders and only by the War Department. It is believed that General Grant was unaware of this order, and that his explanation will prove satisfactory to the War Department.

The U.S.S. Olympia, Capt. H. W. Lyon, ran aground on the north side of Stave Ledge in Luke's Sound, Casco Bay, Me., Aug. 26, while returning from the attack on the defenses off Portland. While the vessel has some water in her, the injuries, from examination made up to this time, are apparently not serious enough to keep her from continuing to take part in the war games. With the rising tide the Olympia lifted from the obstruction, and in three-quarters of an hour after striking her keel was clear. She then proceeded without difficulty to Middle Harbor. An examination showed that the shock had caused the auxiliary feed pumps in the forward fire room to be pushed up through the inner skin of the ship. She will be docked and repaired.

No action has yet been taken by the General Staff of the Army to fill the vacancies in the General Staff caused by the recent promotion of several of the officers originally selected for this duty. The officers who were promoted out of the General Staff are still serving as members pending the selection of their successors. Although the manner in which the selection of officers for detail to the General Staff Corps has not yet been finally determined, it is thought that they will be selected by the Chief of Staff and detailed with the approval of the Secretary of War.

There is to be another examination held in Washington on September 14 for the purpose of filling the twenty-five vacancies now existing in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Army. Up to the present time twenty-one candidates have applied to take the examination, and the necessary permission has been granted by the War Department. These examinations will be under the new system explained elsewhere in this issue.

Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, has notified the Navy Department that the first issue of a newspaper printed for the benefit of the natives, and presumably in their language, is about ready, and a copy will be sent to the Department by the next mail. This is the first news journal the Tutuilians have ever known.

Major George P. Scriven, Acting Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., announces that telegraphic communication is now open in all parts of Alaska reached by the signal service lines including Fort Egbert, St. Michaels, the entire Yukon district and the Copper River country. Forest fires in the Tanana Valley destroyed hundreds of miles of line several months ago, but these have all been reconstructed.

Troops I, K, L and M, 6th Cavalry, comprising six officers and 164 enlisted men, accompanied by one contract surgeon and Captain Kobbe, 21st Inf., arrived at Fort Keogh Aug. 21. Troops B and D, 6th Cavalry, three officers and 100 enlisted men, left Fort Keogh Aug. 22 for Fort Meade.

Troops G and H, 3d Cav., were ordered on Aug. 14 to proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., relieving Troops B and C, 3d Cav., which with Troop A, 3d Cav., now at Fort Yellowstone, will, when relieved, proceed by marching to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Orders of July 27, which directed Troops G and H, 3d Cavalry, to proceed dismounted to Fort Assiniboine are amended accordingly.

Curiosity concerning the results of the Boer war on British tactics is indicated by the exceptional number of applications, coming from foreign governments, for the privilege of attaching officers to the Headquarters Staff to witness the autumn maneuvers.

The experiment of firing at the fore turret of the French cruiser Sully has been repeated at Brest. In addition to six sheep, a number of birds of different kinds were in the turret at the time of firing. None of them were injured.

Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., is made a sub-post of Fort Porter, N.Y., to take effect Aug. 31, 1903.



## RECENT PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Sub. Dept., appointed assistant commissary general, with rank of colonel to date from July 27, 1903, was a lieutenant in the 30th Iowa Volunteers, Sept. 23, 1862, and was honorably mustered out as captain in July, 1865. He was appointed captain and commissary in the Regular Army, Oct. 4, 1889, and reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, Dec. 13, 1900.

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q.M. Dept., promoted assistant quartermaster general, Aug. 2, with rank of colonel, vice Atwood appointed brigadier general, from Nov. 10, 1861 to Sept. 25, 1862, served as a private and sergeant major in the 4th Kentucky Volunteers, being honorably mustered out as major in August, 1865. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 18th U.S. Infantry, June 28, 1866, and later served in the 36th and 7th Infantry. He was appointed captain and A.Q.M., March 8, 1882. For gallant and meritorious service against Indians at Big Hole, Mont., in 1887, he was brevetted captain, which brevet he declined. He also declined the brevet of captain bestowed upon him for important and hazardous service in August, 1877, against Indians at Big Hole, in a reconnaissance which led to the action.

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, Med. Dept., promoted assistant surgeon general with rank of colonel, Aug. 6, vice Cleary appointed brigadier general, was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army from Iowa, Nov. 16, 1868. He was a graduate from the University of Iowa, and Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. Col. George Andrews, Adjutant General's Department, appointed colonel Aug. 7, vice Babcock, appointed brigadier general, was appointed a cadet to the U.S.M.A., July 1, 1872, and was graduated a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 25th Infantry, June 15, 1876. He was appointed major and A.A.G., Feb. 26, 1890, and lieutenant colonel, Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, Med. Dept., promoted colonel Aug. 9, was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army, Nov. 16, 1868, from Maryland. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, Feb. 4, 1901.

Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf., promoted colonel Aug. 14, was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army March 7, 1867, being assigned to the 14th Inf. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel April 14, 1902, and was appointed colonel of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment in July, 1902.

Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., promoted colonel Aug. 14, was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Sept. 1, 1868, and was graduated as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 7th Infantry June 14, 1872. He reached the rank of lieutenant colonel in April, 1902.

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Huston, promoted colonel Aug. 15 and assigned to command the 19th Infantry, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. as a second lieutenant June 13, 1873, and assigned to the 20th Infantry. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in April 1902.

Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, appointed assistant quartermaster general with rank of colonel from Aug. 15, 1903, served as a musician and lance sergeant in the 22d Michigan Volunteers from May 1, 1863, to Sept. 19, 1864. He was appointed to the Regular Army as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 24th Infantry Dec. 18, 1871. He is a graduate of the Newark, O., High School, class of 1870, and a graduate of the Artillery school, class of 1875. He was appointed a captain in the Quartermaster's Department May 4, 1882, and reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 4th Cav., appointed colonel Aug. 16, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. as a cadet, June 15, 1870, and was assigned to the 9th Cav. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel and was assigned to the 4th Cavalry June 9, 1902.

Lieut. Col. John G. Butler, Ord. Dept., appointed colonel Aug. 16, to succeed Cress, appointed brigadier general, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. as a second lieutenant June 11, 1863, and was assigned to the 4th Artillery. He was transferred to the Ordnance Department Jan. 29, 1864, and holds the brevet rank of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Patten, Q.D., appointed assistant quartermaster general with rank of colonel Aug. 17, was appointed as second lieutenant in the Army from New York, Oct. 15, 1875, being assigned to the 18th Infantry. He was appointed captain and acting quartermaster Sept. 12, 1883. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Feb. 2, 1901. During the war with Spain he served as colonel and quartermaster of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, of the Cavalry Arm, promoted colonel, vice Carr appointed brigadier general, was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1867, graduating as a second lieutenant June 12, 1871, and was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel of the 9th Cavalry July 15, 1902, and has been detailed in the Adjutant General's Department since February, 1901.

## COLONEL POND HONORED.

Representatives of every business in St. Paul, Minn., were present at a banquet at the Commercial Club on Aug. 14 to Col. George E. Pond, Quartermaster, in charge of the costly improvements which have been executed and are planned for Fort Snelling. Colonel Pond was tendered the banquet after service in St. Paul since 1899, during which his personal qualities, his executive ability and his broad comprehension of the importance of the fort and the future position in the Northwest of St. Paul have won him the friendship of every one. A handsome silver service was presented to Colonel Pond by the business men of St. Paul. Addresses were made by James J. Hill, Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A., Congressman F. C. Stevens, Rev. John Wright and Thomas Cochran. A brief informal reception in the parlors of the club preceded the banquet, and Colonel Pond had opportunity to greet the guests. At 7 o'clock 200 sat down in the dining hall of the club, which was fragrant with flowers and decorated with ferns and greens. M. D. Grover, chief counsel of the Great Northern Railway, presided as toastmaster.

Brig. Gen. Kobbé, in response to a toast, told some interesting things concerning Colonel Pond's history, and told how more than thirty years ago he met his quartermaster in Arizona, on service. He told of Colonel Pond's inability to remain in the Cavalry because of the

reopening of a severe wound received while an enlisted man in the Civil War, and of his transfer to the staff, where he made a brilliant record.

"Colonel Pond will not tell you these personal things himself," General Kobbé said, "and so I will say, because he will not, that of all the officers of the United States Army, he alone graduated from West Point after having served as a soldier of the Civil War and after having been very severely wounded in the country's service. It is a record unequalled. Colonel Pond entered West Point and graduated there after the close of the war."

Colonel Pond, in the course of his remarks after expressing his appreciation of the unlooked for testimonial, said:

"I have not many more years to serve in the United States Army, and then I shall retire. I have had many stations, and have been on duty at many posts during the years since the war, but never have my lines fallen in more pleasant places. I have never left a station with more regret or pain than I now feel in parting from you."

"When my active service is over I shall look forward to returning to St. Paul again and to spending the remaining days of my life where I have found such warm friends and such pleasant surroundings."

"For Fort Snelling I will say that there is not a post which better deserves attention. I shall hope always to live to see it more than a brigade post."

"The posts along the Northern frontier were built many years ago. They are in need of reconstruction. It will cost millions to rebuild them, but when the work is done the money will be devoted to an admirable purpose. Not one but which is a natural sanatorium and not one but in which soldiers invigorated and weakened by service in the tropics can rapidly rebuild their strength and efficiency. The War Department has undertaken a great work and one of the first importance."

## FAREWELL TO GENERAL MATILE.

The garrison at Fort Harrison, Montana, on Aug. 15 bade an impressive farewell to Col. Leon A. Matile, 24th U.S. Infantry, relieved as brigadier general on that date after forty years' service.

General Matile had been invited over to the officers' club at 7 o'clock, Capt. James A. Moss having informed him that the officers, who were to leave Aug. 16 on their field maneuvers, desired to bid him a formal farewell. As the commanding officer entered the club, the entire battalion, including the band, surrounded the clubhouse. The officers had purchased a beautiful silver tray, which reposed on a table in the club. Drawing the Commander toward the table, Captain Moss handed him the tray, making a short presentation speech.

Captain Moss said: "General, indeed there is no vocation in which are more frequently and more forcibly exemplified than in the Army, the sentiments expressed in the lines:

"Ships that pass in the night and speak each other in passing—"

Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness. So on the Ocean of Life we pass and speak one another—Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and silence."

"In your long, faithful and honorable military career you and the 24th Infantry have passed each other on the ocean of life, and as you are leaving us—as the darkness and the silence are approaching—the officers of your old regiment wish to present you, our former colonel, with a token of esteem and comradeship—something which, in years to come, will ever recall to you and your family your services with the 24th Infantry. General, in behalf of the officers of the regiment, I beg of you to accept this with our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity."

In reply General Matile stated that never in his forty years' service had he parted with a regiment with more regret. He congratulated the officers and men on their faithful service and concluded by bidding them an affectionate farewell.

An affecting scene followed. The band outside struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and the half thousand soldiers joined in singing the song. It was with great effort that General Matile steadied himself. As the troops reached the chorus of the great song tears came to the eyes of the grizzled veteran who had spent forty years in the service of his country.

All of the officers and ladies of the post were present in the club during the ceremonies, after which the band played a number of airs, including "Home, Sweet Home," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and "Good Bye, Dolly Gray."

General Matile will probably remain at Fort Harrison until about the first of September, after which he will probably remove to Washington, D.C.

## DEATH OF LIEUTENANT LAMSON, U.S.N.

Lieut. Roswell H. Lamson, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Portland, Ore., Aug. 15. The immediate cause of death was the intense debility consequent upon the locomotor ataxia from which Lieutenant Lamson had suffered for more than twenty years. He left surviving him only two of seven children—Miss Helen, now attending the Stanford University, and R. B. Lamson, an attorney of Portland.

Lieutenant Lamson was born in Burlington, Ia., in 1838, and crossed the plains with his parents when he was but nine years old. The family settled in Yamhill County, near Sheridan. Young Lamson received his first experience of war when he enlisted in the 2d Regiment, Washington Volunteers, and fought through the Indian campaign of 1855-6. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1858, being the first cadet appointed from Oregon.

He saw the most active service during the Rebellion, after graduating from the Naval Academy, and took part in the following actions: Captures of Forts Hatteras and Clark, 1861; captures of forts at Port Royal, S.C., November, 1861; action between the Nansemond River, Va., flotilla and batteries on the Nansemond River, April 14, 1863; assault and capture of the battery at Hill's Point, Nansemond River, April 19, 1863; both attacks on Fort Fisher—land assault, December, 1864; position under Fort Fisher and brought off Captain Rhind and Lieutenant Preston, January, 1865; commanded the vessels detailed to clear the James River of torpedoes and other obstructions, May and June, 1864; wounded in the arm, April 14, 1863, at action at Hill's Point, Va.; wounded in the left arm and shoulder by musket ball at

assault upon Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865. For important and meritorious services on the upper Nansemond, he received a letter of commendation from Secretary of the Navy Wells, and his services were also praised by Admiral Porter. While in command of the side wheel gunboat Stepping Stones on the Nansemond River, April 19, 1863, co-operating with troops under General Getty. Lieutenant Lamson received on board a portion of the 89th New York Volunteers and the 8th Connecticut, the whole consisting of 300 men. Lieutenant Lamson had four 12-pound howitzers ready for land, manned by sailors. About 6 a.m., at a preconcerted signal from the steam whistle, a heavy fire was opened from all the gunboats on the Confederate batteries, and from General Getty's two batteries on Colham's Point opposite.

When all was in position Lamson steamed slowly down the river, as if to run the batteries (which he had done several times before), until he got nearly abreast of the enemy's works, when he signaled to the gunboats and Federal batteries to cease firing, and, putting his helm hard-a-starboard, ran into the bank immediately under the upper end of the enemy's works; and so close to them that the Confederates could not bring a gun to bear. The screens that had been used to hide the troops were triced up, gang-planks were launched, and, with a cheer from all the boats and Union batteries the 89th New York rushed ashore, followed by the naval howitzer battery and the 8th Connecticut.

The Confederate works consisted of two lines, with an impassable ravine between them. The Federal troops carried the first line at once, but, while the 89th New York was running around the head of the ravine, the enemy swung around some of their guns and poured a charge of grape into the assaulting party, which was immediately answered by a discharge of canister from the naval battery, that had been judiciously planted on the crest of the ravine, overlooking the inner line of defenses. The 89th was in the works by this time, and the Confederates did not fire another shot.

The victory was a complete one. The Federals captured 161 prisoners and five pieces of artillery, 12 and 24-pound field guns, captured by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry or from Western Virginia, with a large amount of ammunition. Not a Confederate escaped.

At the close of the war Captain Lamson, though much broken down in health, was appointed fleet lieutenant on the staff of Admiral Goldsborough. He married Miss Catherine Buckingham in Irvington, N.Y., in 1867.

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila advices state that after four months of unsuccessful efforts to arrest, by peaceable means, the Moro assailants of Sergeant Painter, and regain the guns stolen at the time, the American troops at daybreak on Aug. 20 attacked the stronghold of the Datto of Binang-Binang. At the outset of the attack a Moro fanatic brandishing a kris rushed at Major Robert L. Bullard, of the 28th U.S. Inf., and slashed the hat on the commander's head. Before he could strike another blow, however, the Moro was shot dead by Corporal Doyle. The fighting lasted for half a day in a waist-deep morass on the shore of Lake Lanao. The insurgent fort was at last captured. As briefly announced in these columns last week, the Sultan of Deseen has appeared before Major Bullard, with a large retinue, and has made a full and complete apology for the insult tendered the United States flag, and for which reparation was promptly demanded by Major Bullard, then in command. The Sultan declared that his insane son, since disinherited, was alone responsible for the outrage. The Sultan of Bacolod is reported as re-fortifying his various camps and demanding a substantial indemnity from the United States on account of war losses before he will tender his submission.

Popular sentiment in Manila is so strongly opposed to the proposed creation of a legalized monopoly of the opium traffic that Governor Taft, who is supposed to have favored the scheme, is believed to have withdrawn his support from it. Three leading Manila newspapers, the American, Times and Freedom, have sent the following cablegram referring to the project to President Roosevelt: "Millions in revenue will not pay for debauching Philippines by opium monopoly. Proposed action commission will increase and spread use opium among Chinese, natives, Americans. Proposition opposed by newspapers, clergy, business men, Chinese chamber of commerce and over ten thousand Chinese petition against the bill. Proposition indefensible as licensed prostitution: immoral, impolitic, unnecessary, dangerous. Will curse administration, impair American prestige, smirch national reputation. We appeal to you to save islands from multiplied evils engendered by opium monopoly. Save us from disgrace and degeneration that is certain to ensue. We appeal to you and through you to our country for deliverance from the injury, insult and infamy certain to be foisted upon us through the establishment of an opium monopoly."

Dr. Nathan A. Cobb, of Spencer, Mass., has declined the position of Chief of the Philippine Agricultural Bureau, at \$4,000 a year, recently offered him by Secretary Wilson.

The consecration of Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, of Rochester, N.Y., as Bishop of Cebu, Philippine Islands, was performed in Rome on Aug. 23 by Cardinal Satolli, in the Church of the Franciscan Missionary Nuns.

Speaking of the departure from the Philippines of Major James B. Aleshire, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., the Manila Freedom says: "Major Aleshire's departure will leave a distinct gap in the American colony, the members of which honestly admire him for the example he has set of official integrity and square dealing. He deserves well of his country, and when he goes to accept higher honors in Washington, may his successor write his name as large on the annals of these islands."

The Army transport Kilpatrick with the 5th Infantry on board is expected to arrive at New York about Sept. 8. She will dock at Pier 12, East River, Manhattan.

Bids for a \$3,000,000 issue of Philippine certificates to maintain the gold reserve of the islands were opened at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department. Little interest was shown and only one bid for the entire issue was submitted. Harvey Fisk and Sons of New York city bid 102.24 and were given the lot. The previous offer sold at 102.513. The remainder of the bids were only for small lots and each was below the successful one, the majority being at par.



## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. James D. Taylor, 24th Inf., and Miss Helena Kepner, of Helena, Mont., were married Wednesday night, Aug. 12. The wedding took place in the parlors of the Grandon Hotel. The bride wore a gown of white just over taffeta silk, with a veil of soft illusion caught by real orange blossoms. The bridal party stood under a canopy draped with two garrison flags and the regimental colors. The beautiful and impressive Episcopal service was rendered, the Rev. Dr. Love officiating. Miss Dean Child attended the bride and Captain Moss was best man. The bride entered on the arm of her father to the strains of the "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin, rendered by the regimental orchestra. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, among them being a handsome piece of silver given by the officers and ladies of Fort Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor left on the early morning train for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Lieutenant Taylor goes to attend the General Service and Staff College.

Major Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Hoyle announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Maxwell, to Lieut. John Knowles Herr, 7th U.S. Cav. The wedding will probably take place in October. Miss Helen Hoyle is the granddaughter of the late Gen. R. E. De Russy, Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N., and Miss Agnes Spencer, daughter of the late Lambert Spencer, of Columbia, Ga., were married at York, Me., on Aug. 24.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Horton Beecher, of Ballston Spa, N.Y., to Major James Madison Andrews, jr., of the 2d Regiment National Guard and assistant general manager of the selling department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. Major Andrews was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1890 and appointed additional 2d lieutenant of Cavalry. He resigned from the Army in 1892, and saw service during the war with Spain as captain of the 2d New York Volunteers, being honorably mustered out Oct. 31, 1898. Since then he has taken an active interest in National Guard matters.

Miss Marion Ethel Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamilton, was married at Albany, N.Y., Aug. 25, to Lieut. Francis Maurice Hinkle, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The bride is a grand-niece of Major Gen. Chas. S. Hamilton, of the Mexican and Civil Wars. Also the great-great-granddaughter of Capt. David Shepard, Surgeon Revolutionary Army; great-great-grand-niece of Gen. William Shepard, Revolutionary Army, and great-great-grand-niece of Gen. Israel Putnam. Lieutenant Hinkle served as a volunteer during the Spanish-American War, after which he entered West Point, graduating in June, in the class of 1903. He is attached to the 98th Company, Coast Artillery. The Episcopal ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wm. L. Pattison, of Peekskill, N.Y., uncle of the bride. Miss Bertha Stephenson, of South Bend, Ind., was maid of honor, and the best man was Lieut. Harry Surlisson Grier, 25th Inf., U.S.A. Among the guests were Major C. B. Hoppin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoppin. Lieutenant and Mrs. Hinkle will be stationed at Fort Hamilton.

An engagement just announced and of much interest to her Washington friends is that of Miss Young, daughter of Lieutenant General Young, U.S.A., and Lieut. John R. R. Hannay, adjutant of the 22d Inf., stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., but under orders for the Philippines. The wedding will take place early in September. Miss Young has made many warm friends at the Capital, and will be missed from the young set this winter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Katherine Gilman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Gilman, Melrose, Mass., to Lieut. Harold Dale Hinckley, U.S.R. C. S. Lieutenant Hinckley is a member of the Massachusetts Commandry, M.O.L.L.U.S.

Mr. Joseph H. Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga., announces the engagement of his daughter, Frances Johnson, to Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 7th Cavalry. The wedding will take place early in the fall.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis O. Davenport, U.S.N., died at his residence, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23, from heart disease. Commander Davenport was born in Michigan, Aug. 24, 1842, and appointed from Michigan to the Naval Academy, Sept. 26, 1856. He was attached to the brig Perry, 1861, and took part in the capture of the private Savannah, 1861. While on the steam gunboat Scioto, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1862-3, he took part in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 1862, and had an engagement with guerrillas at Galveston, Texas, July 9, 1863. While temporarily in charge of the Scioto, Lieutenant Davenport went on shore on the coast of Texas with two boats and twelve men, crossed the island (three and a half miles in width), and captured one schooner with one hundred bales of cotton and one sloop with thirty bales. Not being able to bring them out, on account of the low water, he burned them. In preparing to leave he was wounded by the accidental discharge of a rifle, the ball entering the right knee and passing out at the side of the knee, fracturing his left arm, and rendering amputation above the elbow necessary. Among other duty he served at the Naval Academy, 1864; frigate Sabine, 1865-6; steamer Michigan on the lakes, 1866-7; steam sloop Tuscarora, South Pacific Squadron, 1868; store ship Onward, South Pacific Squadron, 1869. He was retired at his own request, Oct. 19, 1870, as lieutenant commander.

First Sergt. John F. Budinger, 53d Co., Coast Artillery, died at Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 18, 1903. He was a faithful and efficient non-commissioned officer and was well liked by those with whom he served; having served continuously eighteen years in his company (formerly G Battery, 5th Artillery), Sergeant Budinger was found dead in his tent by the company clerk at reveille on the above date. He leaves a widow and four minor children at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

First Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell, Philippine Scouts, died Aug. 17, 1903. He was appointed July 1, 1901.

Charles Atkinson, well known as an expert machinist and a member of the party first to introduce the use of steamboats in China, died at his home in New York City Aug. 25 after an illness of six months, of general debility. He was seventy years old. Atkinson learned the trade of machinist and became famous for his work in China, and also in supervising the fitting out of the "sixty-day boats" launched from the Brooklyn Navy

Yard during the Civil War. From 1858 to 1860 he was in China superintending the fitting together of the steamboats first to ply between Hong Kong and Canton.

Mrs. Francis Rice Maginness, wife of Col. Edmund A. Maginness, and mother of the wives of Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th U.S. Cav., and of Morgan King Barnum, of Chicago, Ill., died at New Albany, Ind., Aug. 20.

Asst. Engr. John J. Ryan, U.S.N., retired, died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7. He was appointed a 3d assistant engineer in the Navy, May 22, 1863, from Pennsylvania and was retired Oct. 28, 1874, for incapacity incident to service.

Carpenter Augustus O. Goodsoe, U.S.N., retired, an old warrant officer of the Navy, who was retired Dec. 17, 1894, upon reaching the age of sixty-two years, died at Kittery, Me., Aug. 23. His warrant as carpenter was dated June 3, 1861.

## PERSONALS.

General and Mrs. Charles F. Roe have returned to Cedarhurst, L.I., from Buffalo, N.Y.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., officiated at the Prudence Episcopal Mission, Newport, R.I., Aug. 23.

A daughter was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. W. W. Whitfield, 10th U.S. Cav., at Denver, Col., Aug. 16.

Major J. A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., is enjoying a well earned leave of absence at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs of Virginia.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. S. Lawrence, U.S.N., has been in Washington for some time spending a portion of his visit at the Chevy Chase Inn.

Lieut. Comdr. John Gibson, U.S.N., retired, with Mrs. Gibson, has taken quarters for the remainder of the summer at the Mansion House, Poland Springs, Me.

Surgeon E. O. Huntington, U.S.N., has been discharged from treatment in the Naval Hospital, New York, and has been granted sick leave for three months.

Paym. Ulysses Grant Ammen, U.S.N., has been granted an extension of three months to his sick leave. Paymaster Ammen is a son of the late Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N.

Secretary of War Elihu Root was a passenger on the White Star line steamer Celtic, which sailed for Liverpool, England, Aug. 21. He is accompanied by Mrs. Root and Miss Edith Root.

Pay Dir. Reah Frazer, U.S.N., has gone to Capon Springs, W. Va., for the few weeks remaining of the summer weather. Capon Springs are famous for their efficiency in all sorts of kidney and liver disturbances.

Gen. Greunville M. Dodge of New York and ex-Governor Drake of Iowa have given \$10,000 each for the construction of the memorial university of the Sons of Veterans at Mason City, Ia. The building will cost \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Hebb, widow of the late Clement D. Hebb, U.S. M.C., has gone to Winchester, Md., for the remainder of the season, and her daughter, Miss Lily L. Hebb, has gone to Asheville, N.C., for a visit to relatives residing in that charming spot.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., the Military Governor of Mindanao, has visited the Governor of Borneo and inspected the methods pursued there in governing the natives. General Wood is making preparations to inspect the Jolo, or Sulu Islands, with an adequate force and will penetrate the disturbed district.

Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick, U.S.N., retired, and his two daughters, of Annapolis, together with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. H. McCormick, has gone to Capon Springs, W. Va., where the party will remain until some date in September. Admiral McCormick has, since his retirement in March, 1900, lived in Annapolis and has a pleasant residence in that charming old town.

Capt. W. E. P. French, U.S.A., retired, is joint compiler, with Mrs. Edithe Lea Chase, of a sumptuous volume intended especially for the holiday season and entitled, "Waes Hael." It is "a collection of toasts, crisp and well buttered," issued in a special edition of five hundred copies by the Grafton Press. Mrs. Chase and Captain French have collaborated in several stories that have appeared in some of the best magazines, and each of them has done independent work of much merit.

One of the most delightful events of the Monterey, Cal., season was the reception given Friday afternoon, Aug. 7, by Mrs. George Read, wife of Captain Read, 8th U.S. Cav., and daughter of General Young, in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Martin. Mrs. Read was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. Trilley, wife of Rear Admiral Trilley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bigelow, wife of Major Bigelow, in command of the 8th Cavalry. The handsome quarters of Captain Read were thronged with visitors during the hours of the reception from 4 until 6.

Capt. James Davison, 2d lieutenant, U.S.A., retired, who has been at North Hadley, Mass., has now gone to Point of Woods, Long Island. He writes that he has thoroughly enjoyed visiting the historic section of the country about Hadley, celebrated as the birthplace of General Hooker. It is to be regretted that the Hooker homestead was burned a few years ago, so that there is only the memory left of the spot. Hadley is also the home of the venerable Bishop Huntington, who can be seen every day driving around this beautiful village. The Bishop spends every summer at his home there.

Paym. Gen. H. T. B. Harris, U.S.N., left Washington on Aug. 17 to join Mrs. Harris at Narragansett Pier, where she has been sojourning for several weeks. The Paymaster General will remain until about the first week in September, when he and Mrs. Harris will return to Washington, where they will occupy the pleasant residence No. 1302 Connecticut avenue for the next season. The Paymaster General formerly lived in Elizabeth, N.J., but came to Washington from Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Harris is a native of Baltimore. They are sure to prove welcome additions to Washington official society.

The catalog of the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., and the annual report of its president, Col. Charles E. Hyatt, show the excellent condition of this school. At the competitive drill for the Bergfelds Cavalry Medal, at the school on June 3, Capt. Julian R. Lindsay, 15th Cav., and Capt. W. E. Horton, Q.M. Dept., were among the judges. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., was reviewing officer of the exercises on Military Day, June 12, at the school, and later wrote a letter to Colonel Hyatt in which he said: "We found nothing to criticize and everything to praise." The school was officially inspected on June 5 by Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., who reported most favorably on its methods and condition.

Miss Edith Dowling of New Orleans is the guest of friends in New York city.

Major Littell, U.S.A., and family have taken the house, 1921 S street, N.W., Washington.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Commander Albert Moritz, U.S.N., at New York city, Aug. 23.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Peter E. Traub, 5th U.S. Cav., at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24.

Mrs. Coghlan, wife of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., is staying at the Hotel Kaaterskill, Haines Falls, N.Y.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, U.S.N., retired, with his family, is at Gale, St. Lawrence County, N.Y., for the remainder of the summer.

Rear Admiral Geo. C. Remy, U.S.N., retired, will reside at Jamestown, R.I., for a few weeks, returning to Washington early in September.

Commanders John A. Norris and Frank H. Holmes, U.S.N., have been selected by the Bureau of Navigation to verify the longitudinal lines at Guam.

Capt. Rhoades, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rhoades have left the Dupont and taken a house in S street, N.W., between 19th and 20th streets, Washington.

Mrs. A. I. Lasseigne, Miss Myrtle and Master Judge Lasseigne have returned to New Orleans after a visit to Captain Lasseigne's relatives in Thibadaux, La.

Miss Anne R. Webb, daughter of General and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, is at Lenox, Mass., visiting her sister, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, whose new home is one of the finest in that section of the Berkshires.

Miss Martin, sister of Pay Insptr. J. R. Martin, U.S. N., and their guest, Miss McCullough, together with Mrs. Passmore, sister of Capt. C. S. Radford, U.S.M.C., have sailed from Manila en route to the United States.

Capt. B. P. Lamberton, U.S.N., who will succeed Rear Admiral Sumner in command of the South Atlantic station, will leave New York for England on Sept. 9 and then will go to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, to join his new command.

The many friends of Mrs. A. J. Woude will be glad to know she has entirely recovered from her recent illness, and after a two months' stay in the Berkshire hills she will join her husband at Fort Keogh, probably about Oct. 20.

Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Capt. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., presided over the production of the "Mother Goose" tableaux at Newport last week, and scored a decided success in every respect, both personally and artistically.

Med. Dir. James M. Flint, U.S.N., retired, has gone to Bretton Woods, N.H., where he anticipates a stay until early in September. His address is the Mount Washington House, one of the oldest and best of the houses in that vicinity.

A series of delightful river parties are being given by Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton of the Washington Navy Yard to their young friends, which are greatly enjoyed by all who attend. Also by the Captain and his charming wife, who makes an ideal hostess.

Col. William S. Muse, U.S.M.C., retired, was the guest at Newport, R.I., Aug. 22, of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby. Colonel Muse is well and favorably known there, having been in command of the Marine Guard of the Training Station.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, U.S.A., retired, formerly Quartermaster General of the Army, accompanied by Mrs. Sawtelle and Miss Sawtelle, arrived in Boston Friday, Aug. 21, from Liverpool on the steamship Devonian of the Leyland line of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Mrs. A. G. Kellogg sailed for London on Aug. 22, on the Atlantic transport liner Minnetonka, to visit her son, A. G. Kellogg, jr., now on the Foreign Staff of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Mrs. Kellogg will shortly rejoin her husband, Commander Kellogg, U.S.A., now on duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

The steamer Empress of China, which arrived at Victoria, B.C., Aug. 25, brought among her passengers Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., who has been directing the operations against the Moros in Mindanao, and who, accompanied by Mrs. Sumner, is bound for Omaha, where he will take command of the Department of Missouri.

Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th U.S. Cav., who has been ordered to attend the General Service and Staff College, expected to leave Fort Sill on Aug. 26. Miss Mabel Halliday, daughter of Assistant Surgeon F. A. Halliday, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S.C., and Miss Howland, daughter of Captain Howland of the Revenue Cutter Service, Charleston, S.C., who have been visiting Lieutenant Carson's family at Fort Sill, expect to accompany them to Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 30, and from there go to St. Louis to visit relatives before returning South.

Mrs. A. B. Johnson, of Vancouver Barracks, who has been visiting Mrs. D. J. Craigie at The Edgemere, San Francisco, left for her home on Aug. 22, much to the regret of numerous friends. Mrs. Johnson was entertained continually during her stay. Mrs. Craigie gave a pleasant card party in her honor Thursday evening, Aug. 20. Her guests included Gen. and Mrs. Comba, Col. and Mrs. Andrews, Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge, Col. and Mrs. Woodbury, Major and Mrs. Wright, Col. and Mrs. Maus, Capt. and Mrs. Stafford, Miss Swigert, Lieutenant Craigie, Lieutenant Tillman, Major and Mrs. Devol.

Among those attending the international yacht races at New York, were Major General H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Corbin, Paymaster General and Mrs. Bates; General Coppinger, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley; General Randolph, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Higginson and Rear Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N.; General McCookry Butt, Colonel Daniel Appleton, Lieutenant Commander John A. Bell, U.S.N.; Major Schuyler Schieffelin, Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral John R. Bartlett, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N.; Lieut. Andrew T. Long, U.S.N.; Col. Geo. R. Dyer, N.Y.; Capt. W. H. Brownson, U.S.N.

At the encampment of Spanish War Veterans at Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 25, Col. Eugene Griffin, U.S.V., of Manhattan, was elected corps commander; Capt. Charles A. Simmons, of Rochester, senior vice-commander; William L. Beers, of Brooklyn, junior vice-commander. Colonel Griffin is a graduate from West Point and a former officer of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. He married a daughter of the late General Hancock, and entered the service of the General Electric Company and became President of the concern. When the war with Spain began, he volunteered his services and became colonel of the 1st United States Volunteer Engineers.



Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Jungen, U.S.N., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York City, Aug. 25.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. E. Hugh Cooke, 10th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 24.

Medical Director George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, has been spending the summer with his family at his home in New Bedford, Mass.

Gen. L. P. Graham, U.S.A., is at his home, 1513 L street, N.W., Washington. His great-niece is looking after his home comforts for him.

Chaplain John P. S. Chidwick, U.S.N., arrived at New York city Aug. 26 from Bremerton, Wash. It is his intention to leave the Navy and go back to parish work.

Mrs. Bessie Stewart Hooker, mother of Lieut. Richard Hooker, U.S.M.C., has left Washington for a visit to her father, Senator William Stewart, at his farm in Virginia.

Mrs. Clarence Richmond Day went on Aug. 23 from Omaha to Denver to meet Captain Day. She was accompanied by Miss Mildred Lomax, and then returned to Omaha.

General Sawtelle, U.S.A., and Mrs. and Miss Sawtelle have returned to America after passing the winter in Rome, Italy, and in traveling through Europe during the spring and summer.

Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, U.S.N., now on waiting orders, has been selected by Acting Secretary Darling for assignment in charge of the recruiting office at No. 80 South street, New York.

Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, Theodore F. Jewell and William M. Folger, U.S.N., who will attain flag rank within the next year, have made application for command of squadrons upon their advancement.

Rear Admiral Sumner, U.S.N., has been given permission by the Navy Department to proceed home without awaiting at Rio Janeiro the arrival of Capt. B. P. Lambertson, his relief in command of the South Atlantic station.

Mrs. Kimmell, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., has been spending the summer at Lake Placid, N.Y., Commander Kimmell is serving a tour of sea duty on board the U.S.S. Indiana, having been at sea since Sept. 1, 1901.

Miss Marion Connell entertained at dinner at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 20, complimentary to Miss Funk, of Lincoln, Cadet Hensley, of West Point, and Mrs. Raymond of Lincoln. The party attended the dance at the Field Club afterward.

Miss Mary Heinzelman, daughter of the late General Heinzelman, U.S.A., is passing the summer at 1122 16th street, N.W., Washington. Miss Heinzelman has purchased the house 1717, N Street, N.W., and hopes to move into it this winter.

Mrs. Porter, widow of Gen. Andrew Porter, U.S.A., and her son, Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., are passing some time with Major John Biddle, U.S.A., at 1517 L street, N.W., Washington. His great-niece is looking coming winter in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, squadron adjutant, 8th Cav., and Miss Kirkman are spending the month at Stonewall, Cal., at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Lieutenant Kirkman is on sick leave as a result of a severe heat prostration suffered at Fort Sill in July.

The Havana Post of Aug. 19 says: "Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, U.S.A., who is now making an inspection of the Army posts in Cuba, has finished the inspection of property here and has gone to inspect the posts at Cienfuegos and Santiago. He will return to Havana later for the annual inspection of drill and equipment."

Chaplain Winfield Scott, D.D., U.S.A., retired, has had conferred upon him two conspicuous honors. On Aug. 5 he was appointed president of the Board of Regents by the Governor of Arizona, and re-elected chancellor. At the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in San Francisco Aug. 20, he was elected chaplain in chief.

Lieut. Col. Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, who is on leave at New Rochelle, N.Y., has been granted an extension. He will leave New York next week for Fort Morgan, Ala., where he will remain until relieved by Major A. Slaker, who is at present on duty at the maneuvers. Upon being relieved Colonel Lomia will proceed for his new station, Fort Baker, Sausalito, Cal.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, delivered an address at the reunion of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association at The Weirs on Aug. 26, his subject being "Obedience." He said in closing: "The greatest glory for an American is to render faithful service to his country, for such obedience on the part of its soldiers in the past has made our country what it is to-day."

Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Brooks Fry, of the New York Naval Militia, was enjoying a sail on the bay at St. James, Long Island, in a dory on the afternoon of Aug. 25, when a shower, accompanied by high wind struck the little craft, capsizing her. The Lieutenant Commander was left to his own resources and calmly swam a distance of nearly two miles to Shore Inn Pier. He showed no signs of agitation after reaching safety, and except the wetting was none the worse for his capsize.

Major General Chaffee, in reviewing the proceedings in the case of Private Albert W. Peyton, Co. E, 9th Inf., found guilty of desertion by a G.C.M. and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances; and to be confined at hard labor for a period of six months, says: "The proceedings were returned to the court to correct an apparent clerical error in the record. It was also suggested that it reconsider its sentence in the case (its finding being apparent though not of record), as the intent to desert did not appear to be clearly established from the evidence of record. The court reconvened, but failed to record by name the members present at the sitting, nor does it appear that a sufficient number was present to constitute a quorum. This was an error, and had material action been taken by the court its failure to note in the record the names of members present and absent would have been a serious defect. The court caused interlineations to be made in its original proceedings by inserting therein the finding to the charge and specification. This is irregular. Courts martial cannot be too particular in recording in full all proceedings held, and by studying carefully and following closely the Manual for Courts Martial much

additional labor on their part, and unnecessary delay in the administration of justice, will be avoided. The court in revision adhered to its action as to findings and sentence, but the reviewing authority after a careful examination of the evidence in this case is of the opinion that it utterly fails to establish any intent on the part of the accused to remain permanently absent; in fact, the testimony goes to show conclusively that no such intent existed. The findings and sentence are therefore disapproved, and the accused will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

The taking of testimony in the claims of the Spanish War Volunteers for extra pay, which has heretofore been confined to claims in Pennsylvania, has recently been extended to Massachusetts. The testimony of many officers of the 2d, 6th and 9th Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers has just been taken at Boston, Worcester, Springfield and other cities in that State, to prove the nature of their services during the furlough period of the regiment and their consequent right to two months' extra pay under the acts of Jan. 12, 1899, and May 26, 1900. Mr. Clark McKercher of the office of Messrs. George A. and William B. King, attorneys in the test case of Col. Charles B. Hunt in the Court of Claims, represented the claimants at the taking of the testimony at Boston and the Government's side was represented by two assistant attorneys of the Department of Justice, Messrs. George M. Anderson and E. C. Brandenburg. Claims have recently been filed in the Court of Claims by officers of the 8th, 14th and 71st New York, the 1st New Jersey, the 1st New Hampshire, the 1st Maine, the 5th Maryland, the 1st Alabama, the 157th, 158th and 159th Indiana, the 50th and 52d Iowa, and a number of other regiments. The recent revival of interest in these claims, due to the decision of the Court of Claims in the Hunt case, has spread to many States and it is with great satisfaction that claimants now view an opportunity to secure the last of their pay for war service.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Aug. 24, 1903, 8:37 a.m.  
Adjutant General, Washington:  
Transport Sherman sailed Aug. 22; 640 enlisted men, 134 1st Squadron, 1st Regiment, U.S. Cavalry, 123 casuals, 102 sick, 34 prisoners. Notify Department California.  
WADE.

### THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.  
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.  
Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

##### INFANTRY ARM.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.  
Major Charles J. Crane, U.S. Inf., assistant adjutant general, Aug. 21, 1903, vice Pettit, detailed assistant adjutant general.

##### To be Major.

Capt. Walter K. Wright, 7th Inf., to be major, Aug. 26, 1903, vice Evans, 20th Inf., detailed as assistant adjutant general.

##### To be First Lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Davis, 5th Inf., June 23, 1903, vice Owenshine, 15th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 16th Inf., July 23, 1903, vice Dunn, 11th Inf., deceased.  
Second Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 4th Inf., July 25, 1903, vice Bushfield, 17th Inf., dismissed.  
Second Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf., July 26, 1903, vice Cochran, 19th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. William W. Bessell, 26th Inf., July 29, 1903, vice Bomford, 6th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, 10th Inf., July 29, 1903, vice Nicklin, 9th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. Colby H. Ball, 23d Inf., July 30, 1903, vice French, 25th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 11th Inf., July 31, 1903, vice Stacy, 13th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 21st Inf., Aug. 5, 1903, vice Valentine, 4th Inf., resigned.  
Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1903, vice Cavenaugh, 8th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 25th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1903, vice Grimes, 20th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. Herman Glade, 4th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1903, vice Harker, 5th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 6th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1903, vice Wilkinson, 6th Inf., promoted.

##### To be Captains.

First Lieut. William H. Oury, 12th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903, vice Hovey, 14th Inf., promoted.  
First Lieut. Austin F. Prescott, 7th Inf., Aug. 15, 1903, vice Hearn, 21st Inf., promoted.  
First Lieut. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., Aug. 15, 1903, vice Brown, 4th Inf., deceased.

##### CAVALRY ARM.

Major Samuel W. Fountain, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 26, 1903, vice Parker, 13th Cav., detailed as assistant adjutant general.  
Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, U.S. Cav., Q.M., to be major, Aug. 26, 1903, vice Swift, 1st Cav., detailed as assistant adjutant general.

##### S.O. AUG. 27, W.D.

Department: Capt. Arthur W. Chase, A.C., detailed to Pay Department; Capt. William E. Cole, A.C., detailed to Q.M. Department. Capt. William E. Cole, A.C., Q.M., assigned to duty in charge of construction work at Fort Barrancas. Capt. William F. Creary, U.S. Inf., paymaster, and Arthur W. Chase, A.C., paymaster, will report to the Paymaster General for instructions.  
Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, A.C., commissary, to report to Commissary General for instructions.  
Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 28th Inf.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf.  
The leave granted Capt. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., is extended two months.  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 20th Inf., is extended one month.

First Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th Inf., detailed recorder of the examining board at Fort McPherson, vice 1st Lieut. William Castle, 16th Inf., relieved.  
The following transfers are made: Major Richard M. Blatchford, from 28th Inf. to 11th Inf.; Major Lewis H. Strother, from 11th Inf. to 28th Inf.; Major Blatchford will join the 11th Infantry.  
Col. Edgar Z. Steever, U.S. Cav., assigned to duty

temporarily as acting assistant adjutant general in the office of the Adjutant General.

Leave for one month is granted Major Leverett H. Walker, A.C.

Leave is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Graham, jr., 12th Cav.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf.

Leave for three months and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, 26th Inf.

The following transfers are made: Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, from 7th Inf. to 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Chas. A. Booth, from 8th Inf. to 7th Inf.; Major Jos. M. T. Partello, from 7th Inf. to 25th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Crane, recently promoted, is assigned to 8th Inf.

##### G.O. 6, AUG. 24, 1903, W.D.

I. The reports of the regular inspections of the colleges and schools to which officers of the Army are detailed in pursuance of law as principals or instructors will annually hereafter be submitted to the General Staff for its critical examination, and the Chief of Staff shall report to the Secretary of War, from the institutions which have maintained a high standard, the six institutions whose students have exhibited the greatest interest, application, and proficiency in military training and knowledge. The President authorizes the announcement that an appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army will be awarded to an honor graduate of each one of the said six institutions, provided that sufficient vacancies exist after caring for the graduates of the Military Academy at West Point and the successful competitors in the annual examination of enlisted men.

II. Paragraph 94, General Orders, No. 132, A.G.O., Dec. 31, 1902, is so amended as to authorize the use of the service saddle cloth by officers on all duty where the service uniform is prescribed.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.  
Official: W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

##### G.O. 7, AUG. 25, 1903, W.D.

So much of Par. II, G.O. No. 100, July 27, 1903, H.Q.A., A.G.O., as directs Troops G and H, 3d Cavalry, to proceed dismounted to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for station, is modified so as to direct them to proceed instead to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., relieving Troops B and C, 3d Cavalry; these troops and Troop A, 3d Cavalry, now at Fort Yellowstone for the summer season, when thus relieved will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for station.

The question of the disposition of the horses of Troops B and C, 3d Cavalry, is left to the judgment of the commanding general, Department of Dakota.

##### CIRCULAR 1, AUG. 17, WAR DEPT.

This circular publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, 2d Inf., who was stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., was granted leave for thirty days, and went to San Antonio, Texas. On June 23, 1903, S.O. 146, H.Q.A., was issued directing him to proceed to his home to await retirement from active service. Colonel Roberts received the order at Fort Sam Houston and proceeded to his home at Lakeville, Conn. before the expiration of his leave. It is held by the Assistant Comptroller that as the travel enjoined was necessary for the public service, and the home of the officer, to which he was ordered, is not a military station within the meaning of Par. 1483, A.R., 1901, said regulation has no application to this case. It is therefore decided that for said journey Colonel Roberts is entitled to receive mileage from Fort Sam Houston to his home in Lakeville.

##### CIRCULAR 2, AUG. 20, WAR DEPT.

With reference to G.O. No. 16, Jan. 20, 1899; and to Circular No. 48, Oct. 5, 1899; and to Par. II, Circular No. 52, Dec. 21, 1900, H.Q.A., A.G.O., publishes a letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury relating to the settlement of accounts of bonded disbursing officers.

In accordance with the letter of the Comptroller when unexpended balances are deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States they should be so deposited in the depository in which the officer has such balances, and cash on hand will be deposited in the nearest designated depository for public funds.

When the unexpended balances are transferred to another officer of the same department such transfer must in all cases be effected by an actual transfer of funds, whether by cash or by transfer check upon the proper depository. In the latter case the check must be immediately transmitted by the payee for transfer to his credit. If the officer after approval of his new bond is again placed in funds by the officer to whom his former balance was transferred, care will be taken that the amount so remitted will vary in amount from that received.

##### G.O. 35, AUG. 3, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Announces the completion of the rifle range at Fort Baker, Cal., and the period for small arms practice for the company of Coast Artillery at that station for the current target year.

Regular Practice Season.—From Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive.  
G.O. Nos. 7 and 27, c.s., from these headquarters are modified accordingly.

##### G.O. 33, AUG. 12, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Announces that the season designated for target practice by G.O. No. 11, current series, these headquarters, for all posts in this Department, is extended to September 30, for the troops of the 5th Cavalry stationed in this Department.

##### G.O. 34, AUG. 18, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The 14th Cavalry will stand relieved from duty in this department on Aug. 24, except Troop A, which will be relieved on the 25th, on which dates they will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal., to embark on transport for service in the Philippine Islands.

Contract Surg. Stephen M. Long will accompany Troop A from Fort DuChesne and Contract Surg. Alva R. Hall and 1st Lieut. Robert N. Winn, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Isaac W. Brewer, the troops from Fort Logan and Wingate, and Fort Grant and Fort Houston, respectively. Upon arrival at San Francisco the medical officers named will return to their proper stations.

The captain and one-half of Troop K, 5th Cavalry, will proceed immediately from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Fort Wingate, N.M., to relieve the troops, 14th Cavalry, at that post. The 2d lieutenant and remaining half of Troop K, 5th Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., to relieve the troops, 14th Cavalry, at that post.

##### G.O. 16, AUG. 18, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

So much of G.O. No. 1, series of 1898, from these headquarters, as requires 70 per cent. of the enlisted strength of each organization to participate in order to receive credit for the day's exercises in Minor Tactics is revoked. In every case, however, as large a percentage as possible will participate.

By command of Brigadier General Kobbe:  
WILBER E. WILDER, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

##### G.O. 19, AUG. 21, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, commissary, having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as chief commissary of the department, vice Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, U.S. Inf., commissary, relieved.



## G.O. 31, AUG. 15, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The following officers are named to supervise and conduct the Department Athletic Contest referred to in General Orders No. 7, c.s., these headquarters, viz.:  
 Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav.; Capt. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav.; Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf.; Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav.; Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 5th Inf.; Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, A.C.; Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, 25th Inf.  
 The contest will be held at Fort Riley, Kas., during the period assigned for autumn maneuvers, and at such times as not to interfere with tactical problems or prescribed drills and instruction.

## G.O. 24, AUG. 19, DEPT. OF EAST.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, temporarily at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as chief of staff and adjutant general of the department, until otherwise ordered by superior authority.  
 ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major General, Commanding.

## G.O. 26, AUG. 21, DEPT. OF EAST.

Major Charles J. Crane, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., is detailed as inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving Capt. Frank de W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., general staff officer.

By command of Major General Chaffee:  
 THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.,  
 Chief of Staff and A.G.

## PREVENTION OF DISEASES.

CIRCULAR 14, AUG. 18, DEPT. OF TEXAS.  
 Upon recommendation of the acting chief surgeon of the department, the following is published for the information and guidance of troops serving in the department.  
 By command of Brigadier General Grant:

S. W. TAYLOR, Major, Artillery Corps, A.G.  
 PREVENTION OF DISEASE IN CAMP AND ON THE MARCH.  
 The diseases especially liable to be contracted in camp are typhoid fever, dysentery and diarrhoea, and to a less extent malarial fever.

The three first named diseases can only be taken in through the mouth, and the last can only be conveyed by the bites of mosquitoes.

Typhoid fever is common everywhere in this country; the infection is in the discharge from the bowels and bladder; it reaches the mouth of healthy people through polluted water or milk, or it is carried on the feet of flies which pass from the sink to the kitchen and dining room, or on the unwashed hands which have been handling filthy cards, or towels or clothing; or the wind may blow infected dust on the food.

Men are often sick with typhoid fever several days before reporting to the doctor and meantime infect everything which is touched by their urine or feces.

To prevent the disease, avoid drinking water or milk except such as is approved by the surgeon.

Remember that water which contains typhoid germs is often very clear and bright; especially remember that, contrary to common opinion, spring water is often dangerous water.

Protect food from flies and dust; never sit down to eat without first washing your hands; cover at once with earth all discharges from bowels and bladder; never pollute the soil about the camp.

These remarks apply equally to dysentery and diarrhoea.

To prevent malaria protect yourselves from mosquitoes as far as possible, especially at night. Malarial cases should be promptly removed from the command.

## G.O. 22, AUG. 10, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces allotments for repairs to small arms rifle ranges and rentals of same from appropriation for "Shooting Galleries and Ranges" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

## G.O. 24, AUG. 18, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Lieut. Col. Theodore E. True, deputy Q.M. general, having reported, is announced as chief Q.M. of the department, relieving Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 25, JUNE 30, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
 Publishes a Manual for Contract Dental Surgeons on duty in the Division of the Philippines. It deals with requisitions, reports, dental register, returns, inspections, property returns and transfers, visiting itineraries, stations, first aid to fractures, dental base stations, military correspondence, general information, etc.

CIRCULAR 11, JUNE 26, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
 The attention of post commanders is called to the fact that all signal corps property at any station pertains to that station, and should not be carried off by organizations when ordered away. This property is issued to companies for use but not for removal from the station.  
 By command of Brigadier General Wint.

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, department commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. H. A. Drum, 27th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Tri-Department Cavalry and Pistol Competition Camp near that place. (Aug. 12, D. Colo.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, U.S. Inf., promoted from major of Infantry, with rank from Aug. 11, 1903, while serving as inspector general, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

The following named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav.; Major William P. Evans, 20th Inf.; Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf.; Major Eben Swift, 1st Cav.; Major Samuel W. Dunning, 29th Inf. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

The following named officers will proceed to the places designated after their respective names and report for duty as indicated: Major William P. Evans, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office; Major Charles G. Starr, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., to Governors Island, New York, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as adjutant general of that department; Major Eben Swift, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., will be relieved from temporary duty as Q.M., Fort Sam Houston. (Aug. 15, D.T.)

Capt. William Weigel, U.S. Inf., Q.M., from duty in the Philippine Islands, to San Francisco. (Aug. 24, W.D.)  
 Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Q.M. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, commissary, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., via West Point, Ky., on business pertaining to the Army maneuvers to be held at latter place. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John E. Wilson, from duty at the camps, Presidio of San Francisco by Sept. 22, 1903, to Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Glenn, upon arrival from the Philippine Islands, will proceed to Fort Casey, Wash.,

to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Mathew Demmer, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and from there to Manila on the first available transport, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John M. Turner. Sergeant Turner will proceed to San Francisco. (Aug. 25, W.D.)  
 Post Commissary Sergt. William R. Kuhlman, from the Philippine Islands to Fort Dade, Fla., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Louis Lemmer, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and from there on the first available transport to Manila, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John Imhof. Sergeant Imhof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 25, W.D.)  
 Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Sandstrom, to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. Alfred T. Short, to Pola, Mindoro, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner, who will proceed to Donso, Sorsogon, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Silvio J. Oneali, who will proceed to Manila for duty at Santa Mesa. (July 10, D. Luzon.)  
 Contract Surg. William E. Cass, to Calocan, Rizal, for duty. (July 5, D. Luzon.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. James K. Stockard. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ralph S. Porter, surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice 1st Lieut. William M. Smart, asst. surg., relieved. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. W. J. S. Stewart. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse R. Harris, asst. surg. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

Capt. J. S. Wilson, asst. surg., now on temporary duty at Fort Georges, Me., will, when his services are no longer required in connection with the Army and Navy maneuvers, proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for temporary duty. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Clement C. Whitcomb, asst. surg. (Aug. 25, D.E.)

Col. Charles B. Byrne, asst. surg., chief surgeon of the department, will make a thorough inspection of the hospital affairs and sanitary condition of the following named posts in the order named: Fort Snelling, Fort Lincoln, Fort Keogh, Fort Yellowstone, Fort Missoula, Fort Harrison, Fort Assiniboine. (Aug. 19, D.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Major George H. Torney, surg., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. Elmer E. Mansfield, Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal. (Aug. 19, D. Cal.)

Col. Charles L. Heilmann, asst. surg. general, and Major William H. Arthur, surg., are detailed as members of the board of medical officers for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Brig. Gen. Calvin De Witt and Major Louis A. La Garde, surg., relieved. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Contract Surg. James C. Dougherty, now on temporary duty at Fort McKinley, Me., will remain on duty at that post until further orders. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Randall C. Stoney will, after the maneuvers, accompany the 84th Company and 96th Company, Coast Artillery, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and upon arrival there report to the C.O. for duty. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Clement C. Whitcomb, asst. surg. (Aug. 25, D.E.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

On account of his continued illness Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster, U.S.A., chief paymaster of the department, will transfer all public funds and property in his possession, for which he is accountable, to Major William W. Gilbert, paymaster. (Aug. 17, D.D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 29, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence V. Frazier, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 17, D.H.)

Major Smith S. Leach, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Riley for duty in connection with the preparation of map of the camp site for the coming autumn maneuvers to be held at that post and of the lands to be rented from civilians for maneuver purposes. (Aug. 10, D.M.)

Capt. William W. Harts, C.E., in addition to his present duties will report in person to Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank Heath, O.D., to Watervliet Arsenal, and to the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, on business pertaining to the changes in the manufacture of breech mechanisms of cannon and the construction of the new power plant for Frankfort Arsenal. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Ordnance Sergt. Robert Benjamin, from Fort Sheridan to Fort Winthrop, Mass., to relieve Ordnance Sergt. Fred Geyer, who will proceed to Fort Gaines, Ala., for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., on business pertaining to the combined Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav., from further duty at Fort Apache, and will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for assignment to a station and join the station to which assigned. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav., is assigned to duty as adjutant general, District of Columbia Militia, to take effect Sept. 7, 1903, vice Major Theodore Mosher, U.S.A., who is relieved at his own request as of that date. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. —

First Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Grant to Fort Wingate for duty. (Aug. 19, D. Colo.)  
 The leave granted Veterinarian Robert Vane Agnew, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. Allen Smith, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Aug. 15, D.D.)  
 Second Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 6th Cav., having been appointed squadron quartermaster and commissary of the 1st Squadron, 6th Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., and will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., with troops B and D, 6th Cavalry, for station. (Aug. 18, D.D.)

## 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. ANDERSON.

The following transfers are made in the 8th Cavalry: Capt. George E. Stockle, from Troop B to H; Capt. Mortimer O. Bigelow, from Troop H to B. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Second Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 10th Cav., is transferred from Troop G to Troop H. (Aug. 25, W.D.)  
 Leave from Aug. 22 to Sept. 19, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., fort Robinson. (Aug. 14, D.M.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Par. 6, S.O. 187, Aug. 10, 1903, relating to 1st Lieuts. Grayson V. Heldt, Paul T. Haynes, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 20, H.Q.A.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty until further orders. (Aug. 24, W.D.)  
 The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C. (Aug. 22, D.E.)  
 Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about Aug. 29, 1903, is granted Capt. Andrew Hero, Jr., A.C. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 191, Aug. 14, 1903, from the A.G.O., as relates to 1st Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 20, H.Q.A.)

The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, rank Aug. 14, 1903; Major Charles G. Woodward, rank Aug. 14, 1903. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after completion of his duties in connection with the Army and Navy maneuvers and his relief from staff duties at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is granted Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, A.C. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

Major John V. White, A.C., A.A.G., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco Oct. 1, for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, from Sept. 10, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. William Paterson, A.C., Fort Miley, Cal. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, Art. Corps, Fort Baker. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. No. 131, Aug. 14, 1903, A.G.O., as relates to 1st Lieut. Godwin Ordway, A.C., is revoked.  
 Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Oscar I. Straub, A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort De Soto, Fla. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, will join his proper station at Fort Brady, Mich., and assume command of his company. (Aug. 17, D.L.)

Second Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., will report to Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Junet, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (Aug. 19, D.L.)

## 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Second Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 2d Inf., from Fort Logan to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Aug. 12, D. Colo.)

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 7, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks. (Aug. 19, D.E.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

First Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., 4th Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 1, 1903. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1903, is granted Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Q.M., 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 12, D.M.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Portland, Ore., relieving Capt. George W. McIver, 7th Inf., in time to enable the latter officer to proceed to the Philippine Islands with his regiment on the transport to sail from San Francisco Oct. 1, 1903. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, 9th Inf. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Sept. 16, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Harris, 9th Inf. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., is assigned to duty at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, pending the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines. (Aug. 20, D. Cal.)

Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., is assigned to duty at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., pending the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. William Weigel, 11th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Lieut. Col. Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf., from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will report by telegram to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for assignment to station and will join same. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Capt. Frank S. Cochen, 12th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, vice Capt. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Marshall Childs and 2d Lieut. David H. Bower, 12th Inf., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Fort Bliss, Texas, vice Capt. James W. Clinton and 1st Lieut. Marshall Childs, 12th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

First Lieuts. Aldon C. Knowles and John M. Kelso, Jr., 13th Inf., Angel Island, will proceed to Alcatraz Island for temporary duty. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Infantry: 1st Lieut. Frank A. Aul, from Co. E to A; 1st Lieut. Maywood Robbins, from Co. M to E. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 25, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Frank Taylor, 15th Inf., Ord Barracks, Cal. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Lacour, 16th Inf., is dropped from the rolls of the Army for desertion, to take effect Aug. 21, 1903. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Roacoe H. Hearn, 16th Inf. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 19th Inf. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Joseph W. Glidden, 19th Inf., will report in person to Major John L. Phillips, surg., president of the examining board at Governors Island, N.Y., after Sept. 15, 1903, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. P. Screws, 19th Inf., will, upon the com-



pletion of his target practice at American Lake, Washington, return to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Aug. 10, D. Col.)

First Lieut. J. J. Miller and 2d Lieut. C. W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, to American Lake for duty during target practice. (Aug. 10, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 19th Inf. (Aug. 12, D. Col.)

Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., from duty at the Kansas State Agricultural College, to join his regiment. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Capt. Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf., to West Point, N.Y., for assignment to duty at the Academy. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th Inf. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Second Lieut. William A. Haycraft, 22d Inf., will report to Major John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Crook, on Sept. 10, 1903, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 22d Inf., having completed his duties in connection with the Department Infantry Competition at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will return to his proper station, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (Aug. 17, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after the completion of the coming fall maneuvers, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 22d Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots. (Aug. 11, D.M.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

First Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 24th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Florida, Lake City, Fla., vice Capt. Dillard H. Clark, relieved. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The following named officers of the 26th Infantry are detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 1: 1st Lieut. Allen Parker, 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, 2d Lieut. Goodwin Compton. (Aug. 12, W.D.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., is extended four months on account of sickness. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. R. P. Rifenberck, Jr., 29th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., for the examination of officers. Detail: Major John L. Phillips, surg.; Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, 8th Inf.; Capt. Wilson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Vedder, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John F. James, 8th Inf. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Harry C. Cowl, 4th Class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

#### SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

Capt. Thomas G. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., and Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., having been selected as members of the quota of the Departments of the Missouri and Texas to compete for places on the Army Cavalry Team, will proceed from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., arriving at the latter post not later than Aug. 21. (Aug. 26, D.M.)

Sergt. William F. Patchin, Troop A, 8th Cav., and Corp. James E. Logan, Troop K, 10th Cav., forming part of the quota of the Departments of the Missouri and Texas selected at the combined Cavalry Competition of both Departments to compete for places on the Army Cavalry Team, will be sent by the Q.M., Fort Riley, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 21. (Aug. 15, D.M.)

The following named enlisted men having been selected at the Department Infantry Competition to compete for places on the Army Infantry Team will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., arriving at the latter post not later than Aug. 21: Corp. William A. Vickery, Co. C, 22d Inf.; Corp. Joseph C. Smith, Co. G, 25th Inf.; Sergt. Oscar Fox, Co. M, 25th Inf.; Corp. William Tate, Co. K, 25th Inf., and 1st Sergt. Archi Dueberry, Co. B, 22d Inf., distinguished marksman. (Aug. 15, D.M.)

The following named enlisted men are selected as competitors to represent the Department of the Columbia for places on the Army Infantry Team: Sergt. Mark L. Jacobs, Co. H, 19th Inf.; Corp. Arthur T. Brown, Co. E, 19th Inf. They will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in time to report Aug. 21. (Aug. 11, D. Col.)

The following named competitors, now at the Rifle Range, Benicia Barracks, Cal., having been selected as entitled to places in the Army Infantry Competition, from the Department of California, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill.: 2d Lieut. Townsend Whelan, 15th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Lewis B. Willis, Co. L, 7th Inf.; 1st Sergt. George Sayer, Co. A, 15th Inf.; Corp. James Hudson, Co. F, 15th Inf. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The C.O., Fort Porter, N.Y., will send a detachment of the 1st Infantry, consisting of one commissioned officer and twenty men, to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., to relieve the detachment of the 9th Infantry now at that station, which will return to Fort Niagara, N.Y., so as to reach there not later than Aug. 31, 1903. (Aug. 20, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Aug. 20, 1903. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. Beck, 3d Cav.; Major Edwin B. Bolton, 24th Inf.; Capt. Warren H. Cowles, 24th Inf.; Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav.; Capt. Thomas T. Frisell, 24th Inf.; Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Rigby D. Valliant, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., judge advocate. (Aug. 18, D.D.)

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.  
BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Aug. 3.  
CROOK—At San Francisco.  
DIX—Sailed from Japan Aug. 25 for Seattle.  
INGALLS—At Manila.  
KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila July 2 for New York with 1st and 3d Battalions, 5th Infantry. Is due about Sept. 10 at Pier 12, East River.  
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 9. To sail for Manila Sept. 5, with 14th Cavalry.  
MCLELLAN—At New York.  
MEADE—At San Francisco.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Aug. 1 for Manila with 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, headquarters and band.  
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Aug. 22 for San Francisco with a squadron of 1st Cavalry and probably 10th Infantry.  
SUMNER—At Hong Kong, China, repairing.  
THOMAS—At San Francisco; to sail for Manila about Sept. 1 with general passengers and nine officers and 308 men of Marine Corps.  
WARREN—At San Francisco.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### ANNUAL SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

The following are the officers of the Army on duty in connection with the small arms competitions in the several departments not previously mentioned in our columns:

#### DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO COMPETITION.

The Infantry Competition of this department was held near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from Aug. 3 to 8, with the following officers officiating:

Officer in charge and commanding camp, Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf. Adjutant and statistical officer, Capt. John D. Workiser, 2d Inf. Quartermaster and ordnance officer, Capt. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf. Commissary, 2d Lieut. Lancy M. Mitchell, 2d Inf. Telephone officer, 2d Lieut. Gulelmus V. Heldt, 12th Inf. Chief range officer, Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.

Range Officers: 1st Lieut. William H. Oury, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richmond Smith, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rhees Jackson, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Talmadge H. Brereton, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Odorine H. Sampson, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 2d Inf.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA AND LAKES.

Cavalry and Pistol Competitions held at Fort Keogh, Mont., Aug. 14 and 15: Officer in charge, Major Hunter Liggett, 21st Inf. Statistical officer, 2d Lieut. Anton H. Schroeder, 6th Cav. Quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Inf. Ordnance and telephone officer, 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav.

Range Officers: Capt. John H. Parke, 21st Inf.; Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf.; Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf.; Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf.; Capt. Thomas T. Frisell, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 2d Cav.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF CALIFORNIA, COLUMBIA AND COLORADO.

Tri-Department Cavalry Competition at Whipple Barracks, A.T., Aug. 10 to 18, 1903.

Officer in charge and commanding camp, Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav. Adjutant and statistical officer, Capt. Matthew C. Smith, 14th Cav. Chief range officer, Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav. Quartermaster and ordnance officer, 1st Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 14th Cav. Commissary, 1st Lieut. John S. E. Young, 5th Cav. Telephone officer, 2d Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, A.C.

Range Officers: 1st Lieut. James F. McKinley, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Philip W. Corbusier, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George M. Russell, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John K. Hume, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Norman H. Davis, 14th Cav.

#### G.O. 38, AUG. 15, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The following named competitors having made the highest aggregate scores in the Department Infantry Competition, constitute the Infantry Team for 1903, of the Department of California:

Name and Regiment.	Remarks.	Agg.
1. Q.M. Sergt. L. B. Willis, L. 7th Inf.	Gold Medal	729
2. 1st Sergt. G. Sayer, A. 15th Inf.	Silver Medal	712
3. 2d Lieut. T. Whelan, 15th Inf.	Silver Medal	701
4. Corp. J. Hudson, F. 15th Inf.	Silver Medal	690
5. Sergt. J. H. Shafer, M. 7th Inf.	Bronze Medal	689
6. Sergt. J. E. Recob, G. 7th Inf.	Bronze Medal	677
7. Capt. A. T. Owenshine, F. 7th Inf.	Bronze Medal	672
8. Pvt. Joseph Marks, H. 13th Inf.	Bronze Medal	671
9. Sergt. A. Thompson, A. 7th Inf.	Bronze Medal	663
10. Corp. E. Ingelheart, D. 7th Inf.	Bronze Medal	661
11. 2d Lieut. J. F. Clapham, 15th Inf.	Bronze Medal	661
12. Pvt. O. L. Brown, M. 15th Inf.	Bronze Medal	641

The medals authorized by General Orders No. 65, A.G.O., April 29, 1903, will be awarded accordingly.

#### GEO. ANDREWS, Colonel and A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 31, AUG. 10, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The following is announced as the result of the Bi-Department Infantry Competition (Departments of Texas and Colorado) held at Camp Frank Wheaton, near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in compliance with G.O. No. 23, c.s., these headquarters:

Names and Regiment.	Aggregate.
1. 1st Sergt. W. Schuck, Co. C, 2d Inf.	712
2. Q.M. Sergt. Richard Lunsford, Co. H, 2d Inf.	704
3. Corp. C. O. Dexter, Co. F, 12th Inf.	694
4. Corp. W. G. Higgenbotham, Co. D, 12th Inf.	687
5. 1st Sergt. F. G. Putnam, Co. H, 12th Inf.	687
6. Corp. Ira Morrison, Co. I, 2d Inf.	687
7. Pvt. W. F. Potts, Co. G, 2d Inf.	647
8. Pvt. Fred Bjorke, Co. A, 12th Inf.	643
9. Corp. Charles Noll, Co. B, 2d Inf.	625
10. 1st Sergt. L. L. Lane, Co. C, 12th Inf.	620
11. Sergt. R. W. Chadwick, Co. B, 12th Inf.	613
12. Sergt. F. N. Jacobs, Co. L, 2d Inf.	606
13. 2d Lieut. E. E. Fuller, Co. K, 12th Inf.	607
14. Musician Ernest Gulick, Co. G, 12th Inf.	606
15. Ord. Sergt. M. J. Murphy, U.S.A.	603
16. Pvt. A. M. Bridges, Co. D, 2d Inf.	600
17. Sergt. Peter Olsen, Co. B, 2d Inf.	591
18. Pvt. James Blazek, Co. E, 12th Inf.	590
19. Sergt. C. N. Lee, Co. K, 2d Inf.	590
20. Corp. Jesse McKinney, Co. A, 2d Inf.	580
21. 1st Lieut. A. J. Bright, Co. C, 2d Inf.	577
22. Pvt. J. A. Landers, Co. M, 12th Inf.	575
23. Pvt. Patrick Nyland, Co. F, 2d Inf.	570
24. 2d Lieut. Albert Hardman, Co. C, 12th Inf.	564
25. Pvt. W. F. Creary, Co. C, 12th Inf.	554
26. Pvt. James Mitchell, Co. I, 12th Inf.	553
27. Sergt. H. F. Clark, Co. L, 12th Inf.	507
28. Q.M. Sergt. Harvie Lee, Co. E, 2d Inf.	506
29. Pvt. E. E. Viets, Co. K, 12th Inf.	498
30. Sergt. E. W. Ely, Co. M, 2d Inf.	448

a Distinguished marksman.

b Competitors, Department of Texas.

The twelve competitors whose names are marked thus \* constitute the Department Infantry Team.

Sergt. William J. Schuck, Co. C, 2d Inf., having made the highest aggregate score is awarded the gold medal; the next two in order of merit are awarded silver medals, and to the next five in order of merit are awarded bronze medals.

The three first named are announced as competitors for the Army Infantry Competition and will be sent by the commanding officer, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to report not later than Aug. 21 to the commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The department commander desires to take advantage of this opportunity to express his appreciation to the officers and enlisted men who were detailed in connection with this competition for the complete success of the same.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

A. C. SHARPE, Major of Infantry, A.G.

#### G.O. 17, AUG. 19, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

At the Annual Cavalry Competition, for the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, combined, held at Fort Keogh, Mont., Aug. 7 to 13, 1903, the twelve highest aggregate scores were made by the following named competitors, who are therefore announced as constituting the Cavalry Team of said Departments for 1903.

Name, Rank and Regiment.	Slow Fire	Rapid Fire	Skirmish	Total
1. Capt. A. Thayer, C.S., 3d Cav.	318	169	245	732
2. 1st Lieut. W. V. Morris, 3d Cav.	288	182	208	678
3. Capt. H. H. Pattison, 3d Cav.	288	144	239	671
4. Sergt. B. E. Barker, D. 3d Cav.	284	174	197	655
5. 1st Sgt. L. T. Connor, C. 3d Cav.	280	171	180	631
6. Pvt. C. D. Kelly, K, 3d Cav.	286	172	171	629

7. Pvt. M. W. Anglin, M, 2d Cav.	315	151	158	624
8. 1st Sgt. C. T. Hurlburt, M, 2d Cav.	290	133	145	618
9. Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav.	283	153	154	690
10. Pvt. J. F. Schrage, A, 6th Cav.	289	166	133	588
11. Pvt. T. S. Clancy, B, 6th Cav.	287	133	197	617
12. Corp. E. P. Roblin, L, 3d Cav.	285	132	146	563

The prizes awarded in G.O. No. 65, H.Q.A., A.G.O., 1903, are awarded as follows:

To Capt. Arthur Thayer, commissary, 3d Cav., Gold Medal  
To 1st Lieut. W. V. Morris, sqd. adjt., 3d Cav., Silver Medal  
To Capt. H. H. Pattison, 3d Cav., Bronze Medal  
To Sergt. B. E. Barker, D, 3d Cav., Bronze Medal  
To 1st Sgt. L. T. Connor, C, 3d Cav., Bronze Medal  
To Pvt. C. D. Kelly, K, 3d Cav., Bronze Medal

The following named competitors will represent the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, at the Army Cavalry Competition to be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill.:

1. Capt. A. Thayer, C.S., 3d Cav.	318	169	245	732
2. 1st Lieut. W. V. Morris, 3d Cav.	288	182	208	678

By command of Brigadier General Kobbe:

WILBER E. WILDER, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

#### G.O. 18, AUG. 20, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

I. At the Annual Pistol Competition, for the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, combined, held at Fort Keogh, Mont., Aug. 14 and 15, 1903, the twelve highest aggregate scores were made by the following named competitors, who are therefore announced as constituting the Pistol Team of said Departments for 1903:

Name, Rank and Organization.	Slow Fire	Rapid Fire	Total
1. Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Cav.	85	90	175
2. Capt. A. Thayer, C.S., 3d Cav.	82	87	169
3. Capt. W. H. Chapman, 20th Inf.	85	87	172
4. Corp. L. C. Coleman, 10th By, F.A.	78	84	162
5. Corp. C. Kolaski, 21st By, F.A.	76	84	160
6. Capt. F. M. M. Beall, 3d Inf.	81	86	167
7. Corp. B. Jellison, L, 2d Cav.	85	85	170
8. 1st Lieut. C. Doster, 21st Inf.	68	76	144
9. Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav.	72	78	150
10. Sergt. E. Scooter, I, 3d Cav.	76	85	161
11. Corp. Lee Plisk, K, 3d Cav.	74	88	162
12. Sergt. F. Maricle, B, 3d Cav.	78	82	160

The prizes authorized in G.O. No. 65, H.Q.A., A.G.O., 1903, are awarded as follows:

To Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., Gold Medal  
To Capt. Arthur Thayer, C.S., 3d Cav., Silver Medal  
To Capt. W. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., Silver Medal  
To Corp. L. C. Coleman, 10th By, F.A., Bronze Medal  
To Corp. Charles Kolaski, 21st By, F.A., Bronze Medal  
To Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d Inf., Bronze Medal  
To Corp. Bert Jellison, L, 2d Cav., Bronze Medal  
To 1st Lieut. Chase Doster, 21st Inf., Bronze Medal

II. The following named competitors will represent the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes at the Army Pistol Competition to be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill.:

1. Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf.	85	90	175
2. Capt. A. Thayer, C.S., 3d Cav.	82	87	169
3. Capt. W. H. Chapman, 20th Inf.	85	87	172

By command of Brigadier General Kobbe:

WILBER E. WILDER, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

#### G.O. 32, AUG. 18, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The following named twelve competitors having made the highest aggregate scores in the competitive firing at the Department Infantry Competition, held at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 12 to 15, 1903, will constitute the Infantry Team for the Department of the Missouri for the year 1903:

Name, Rank and Regiment.	Aggregate.
1. Corp. William A. Vickery, C, 22d Inf.	800
2. Corp. Joseph C. Smith, G, 25th Inf.	775
3. Sergt. Oscar Fox, M, 25th Inf.	755
4. Corp. William Tate, K, 25th Inf.	729
5. Sergt. Adam L. Young, E, 2d Inf.	711
6. 2d Lieut. K. T. Smith, 6th Inf.	706
7. Musician Ruel M. Riggs, M, 22d Inf.	696
8. Capt. B. A. Poore, 6th Inf.	695
9. 1st Sergt. Thomas J. McClane, I, 6th Inf.	674
10. Sergt. Hans Hanson, C, 6th Inf.	666
11. Q.M. Sergt. Isaac White, F, 25th Inf.	665
12. 1st Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 22d Inf.	659

By command of Major General Bates:

E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

#### G.O. 27, AUG. 21, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following record of scores made during the Department Infantry Competition, held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 7 to 11, 1903, is announced:

2. Capt. F. L. Graham, P.R.P.R. Inf.	888
3. Capt. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf.	888
3. Corp. J. J. Gibney, Battalion Engineers.	837
4. 1st Sergt. J. B. Rauhuft, C, P.R.P.R. Inf.	795
5. 1st Lieut. E. J. Bracken, 8th Inf.	788
6. Corp. C. A. Marrs, 16th Inf.	785
7. Capt. H. H. Rethers, 9th Inf.	781
8. 1st Sergt. F. Sandberg, Battalion Engineers.	780
9. Sergt. F. Agostini, B, P.R.P.R. Inf.	767
10. Pvt. E. Aiders, D, P.R.P.R. Inf.	755
11. Ord. Sergt. C. M. Snell, U.S.A.	753
12. 1st Sergt. D. O'Donnell, Battalion Engineers.	752
13. Pvt. C. McLain, 16th Inf.	751
14. 1st Lieut. E. N. Johnston, Corps Engineers.	750
15. 1st Sergt. F. N. Oteg, 16th Inf.	748
16. 1st Sergt. F. Kiedinger, 16th Inf.	748
17. 1st Sergt. E. M. Gephart, 1st Inf.	743
18. 1st Sergt. J. D. Gallman, 9th Inf.	734
19. Q.M. Sergt. C. I. Leaback, 9th Inf.	719
20. 1st Sergt. L. P. Patten, 16th Inf.	716
21. Sergt. S. N. Goodman, 16th Inf.	712
22. Q.M. Sergt. J. Walker, 9th Inf.	710
23. Corp. G. E. Gottwald, 9th Inf.	708
24. Pvt. F. R. Cattle, 9th Inf.	701
25. 1st Lieut. B. R. Rattley, 16th Inf.	685
26. Capt. A. P. Buffington, 1st Inf.	685
27. 1st Sergt. A. Scholle, 9th Inf.	684
28. Sergt. S. F. Whippis, 9th Inf.	681
29. 1st Sergt. R. Rhemann, 8th Inf.	680
30. Corp. R. I. McKane, 9th Inf.	679
31. 1st Sergt. J. McDonald, 8th Inf.	664
32. 1st Sergt. E. Reimer, A. P.R.P.R. Inf.	663
33. Pvt. J. M. Sonell, 9th Inf.	656
34. Sergt. W. F. T. Metzger, 16th Inf.	644
35. 1st Lieut. C. E. Morton, 16th Inf.	644
36. Pvt. W. Reichert, 16th Inf.	643
37. Sergt. J. Holden, 8th Inf.	630
38. Pvt. B. Bailey, 16th Inf.	627
39. Q.M. Sergt. G. H. Siemens, 9th Inf.	614
40. Musician T. Connely, 9th Inf.	610
41. 1st Sergt. W. McVilland, 9th Inf.	610
42. Sgt. N. J. McVilland, Battalion Engineers.	610
43. Pvt. N. J. Isaac, 9th Inf.	569
44. Sgt. J. Collins, 16th Inf.	567
45. Sergt. E. Tweer, 8th Inf.	551
46. Corp. C. T. Ramsey, 16th Inf.	529
47. Sergt. T. Powell, 1st Inf.	512
48. Sergt. H. W. Davis, 16th Inf.	469
49. Pvt. J. Stevenson, 8th Inf.	451



the Department Cavalry Competition, held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 7 to 11, 1903, is announced:

Name and Regiment.	Aggregate.
1. 1st Sergt. F. McNally, 2d Cav.	797
2. 1st Lieut. M. C. Mumma, 2d Cav.	785
3. Capt. J. P. Wade, 2d Cav.	746
4. Sergt. R. S. Kelly, 7th Cav.	694
5. Sergt. A. H. Conley, 7th Cav.	676
6. Pvt. W. A. Henderson, 7th Cav.	676
7. Pvt. E. S. Ramey, 7th Cav.	673
8. 1st Sergt. F. Williamson, P.R.P.R. Inf.	669
9. Corp. B. Conless, 2d Cav.	667
10. 1st Sergt. A. Gustafson, 2d Cav.	667
11. Sergt. J. Rosenblatt, 7th Cav.	663
12. Corp. J. F. Kamin, 7th Cav.	663
13. Corp. L. E. Swain, 2d Cav.	663
14. Sergt. G. Flock, 2d Cav.	661
15. 1st Sergt. H. Simpson, P.R.P.R. Inf.	646
16. Blacksmith J. A. Sears, 7th Cav.	632
17. Sergt. C. E. Elwood, 2d Cav.	628
18. Corp. A. Lundquest, 7th Cav.	623
19. Q.M. Sergt. F. C. Olsen, 2d Cav.	617
20. Sergt. R. H. Stone, 7th Cav.	608
21. Pvt. F. Cook, 2d Cav.	590
22. Lance Corp. G. Klein, 2d Cav.	589
23. Sergt. E. Hernandez, P.R.P.R. Inf.	585
24. 1st Sergt. F. R. Jacobs, P.R.P.R. Inf.	562
25. Sergt. Major M. O'Keefe, 2d Cav.	560
26. 1st Lieut. E. Huebscher, P.R.P.R. Inf.	560
27. 2d Lieut. J. K. Herr, 2d Cav.	554
28. Corp. J. Starr, 7th Cav.	547
29. Wagoner F. Reed, 7th Cav.	537
30. Pvt. J. H. Casida, 2d Cav.	497
31. Sergt. H. A. LaFontaine, 7th Cav.	497

The following record of aggregate scores, in slow, timed and rapid fire, made during the Department Pistol Competition, held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1903, is announced:

Name and Regiment.	Slow.	Timed.	Rapid.	Agg.
1. Q.M. Sergt. F. C. Olsen, 2d Cav.	88	99	100	277
2. 1st Lieut. E. J. Bracken, 8th Inf.	89	92	94	275
3. Corp. W. E. Dewey, 27th Bn. F.A.	88	97	97	273
4. 1st Lieut. G. C. Harvey, 2d Cav.	85	96	97	268
5. Blacksmith J. A. Sears, 7th Cav.	84	94	100	267
6. Pvt. G. W. Brown, 7th Cav.	84	96	97	267
7. 1st Sergt. A. T. Hart, 3d Bn. F.A.	81	95	100	266
8. Sergt. R. S. Kelly, 7th Cav.	81	91	94	264
9. 1st Sergt. O. Blue, 2d Cav.	84	95	94	263
10. Capt. F. L. Graham, P.R.P.R. Inf.	80	90	93	263
11. Sergt. Major M. O'Keefe, 2d Cav.	84	91	91	261
12. Saddler V. Hanger, 2d Cav.	87	91	91	269
13. Corp. J. Smith, 2d Cav.	82	87	91	260
14. 1st Sergt. P. McNally, 2d Cav.	82	85	91	258
15. 1st Sergt. F. Williamson, P.R.P.R. Inf.	82	84	91	257
16. Corp. J. F. Kamin, 7th Cav.	76	80	100	256
17. 1st Sergt. H. Simpson, P.R.P.R. Inf.	81	84	88	253
18. Capt. W. H. Johnston, 16th Inf.	77	83	91	251
19. Trumpeter L. F. Corfiter, 7th Cav.	68	82	100	250
20. Pvt. J. A. Cutrer, 2d Cav.	76	80	94	250
21. Pvt. N. V. Wallace, 7th Cav.	78	80	91	249
22. Sergt. J. Rosenblatt, 7th Cav.	79	78	91	248
23. Capt. P. C. Harris, 9th Inf.	74	79	94	247
24. Sergt. A. H. Conley, 7th Cav.	75	83	88	246
25. Corp. L. E. Swain, 2d Cav.	75	81	89	245
26. 2d Lieut. G. K. Herr, 2d Cav.	78	83	79	240
27. Pvt. J. H. Casida, 2d Cav.	79	74	91	244
28. 1st Sergt. N. Burk, 7th Cav.	69	80	94	243
29. Corp. A. Lundquest, 7th Cav.	80	74	88	242
30. Pvt. T. F. Bailey, 23d Bn. F.A.	79	79	96	241
31. Sergt. E. Hernandez, P.R.P.R. Inf.	73	81	81	235
32. Sergt. W. McKie, 2d Cav.	71	78	79	228
33. Sergt. J. P. Hefflinger, 2d Cav.	73	76	79	219
34. Wagoner F. W. Reed, 7th Cav.	62	66	79	197
35. Pvt. E. S. Ramey, 7th Cav.	61	70	72	193
36. 1st Sergt. F. R. Jacobs, P.R.P.R. Inf.	49	64	70	183

The first twelve constitute the Department Team. The gold medal is awarded to Q.M. Sergt. Frank C. Olsen, 2d Cav.; the silver medals to 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., Corp. Warren E. Dewey, 27th Battery, F.A., and 1st Lieut. G. C. Harvey, 2d Cav.; the bronze medals are awarded to Blacksmith J. A. Sears, Troop L, 7th Cav., Pvt. G. W. Brown, Troop B, 7th Cav., 1st Sergt. A. T. Hart, 3d Battery, F.A., Sergt. R. S. Kelly, Troop E, 7th Cav., 1st Sergt. Oscar Blue, Troop K, 2d Cav., and Capt. F. L. Graham, P.R.P.R. of Infantry. By command of Major General Chaffee:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff and A.G.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1903.

The annual transformation of the encampment from the scene of prosaic drill and guard duty to a sylvan retreat, dotted here and there with fountains, grottoes, miniature lakes, etc., took place last Friday evening. The change was effected as the result of hard labor on the part of the cadets, but the result more than compensated for the effort. One might wander at will through the transformed company streets, where pleasing and weird effects met the eye at every turn. Here a crowd had gathered to listen to a fakir disposing of his wares. There behind a mysterious looking tent fortunes were told. A roving band of Indians in full war paint and feathers executed a war dance about a stake where a martyr was supposed to be expiating the crime of appearing at reveille without a dress coat. A prairie schooner with a camp fire hard by made a very realistic picture. Japanese lanterns cast a soft light upon the dark background of green. There were many and varied "grinds" on subjects of every day cadet life. The hospital, mess hall, cadet store, etc., all came in for their share.

There were many specimens of live stock—a goat, a pack mule, two tiny rabbits, a very sleepy dog guarding a log cabin. A donkey with blinders bore the inscription "Our Ideal of What the O.D. Should Be." A labyrinth after tortuous windings brought up in a very pleasant reception room where refreshments were served. As it was the regular hop night the dance was held out of doors, on a platform to the north of the camp. The entertainment was kept up until 11.30 and was successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

The first class, accompanied by Colonel Treat and Captain MacDonaid, left camp on horseback in three platoons at about 11.30 on Monday morning for a practice march and returned this (Wednesday) morning at about 11. They spent the nights camping. On Tuesday they visited Tuxedo Park.

The cadets enjoyed a game of polo on the grass plain on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht, North Star, dropped anchor off the post on Sunday. Mr. Vanderbilt, his guest, the Duke of Roxborough, and several ladies who were members of the party, were guests of Colonel Treat in camp and afterward witnessed dress parade and guard mounting.

Col. and Mrs. James Parker visited the post on Sunday. The guests at the cadet hop on Monday evening were received by Mrs. Stark, Mrs. James Rockwell, Miss Rockwell, Miss Hopkins, Miss Ames, Miss Howard, Mrs. W. H. Lee, the Misses Lee, Misses Oliver, Armstrong, Spurgin, Lusk were among those present.

Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis are guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith. Lieuts. Cromley, E. G. Davis,

Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock were among the arrivals last week. Capt. Russell C. Langdon spent a few days at the post last week.

The storm which caused so much damage in this vicinity yesterday afternoon was not as severe here as elsewhere. Several large branches were broken from the trees and the vines on the cadet chapel were torn from their fastenings.

The furlough class will return on Friday. The furlough or 28th hop will be held on Friday evening. The encampment will be broken on Saturday.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 23, 1903.

Among the officers detailed for new instructors of the General Service and Staff College are some well known here. Col. A. L. Wagner was on duty as instructor at the old Infantry and Cavalry School while he was captain in the 6th Infantry, beginning in 1893, for four years. Capt. Charles H. Barth was an honor graduate of the class of 1891. Captain Barth was a Leavenworth boy and his wife was Miss Bittman of Leavenworth. Major Lloyd S. McCormick, another detailed for duty as instructor, is here now and is well known. Mrs. McCormick was Miss Lowe.

Lieut. Howard G. Young, 6th Inf., is now at Joplin, Mo., in charge of the recruiting station at that place, pending the absence of Lieut. S. M. English, Signal Corps. There will be a department athletic contest during the fall maneuvers at Fort Riley. Capt. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., and Lieut. S. A. Cheney, E.C., are detailed for this post to make up the board of officers to conduct the contest. A number of men from the commands here will take part.

Lieut. Milo C. Corey has gone to Salt Lake City, Utah. The eighteen engineers in charge of Lieut. E. R. Stuart, who went to Kansas City to secure and return to the post the pontoon bridge material pertaining to the 1st Battalion of Engineers, returned Wednesday evening. Eleven men of Company B and a member of the Hospital Corps who have been doing duty in Kansas City returned with the detachment.

Col. Henry Wygant, who has been assigned to the 22d Infantry, will leave in a week or ten days for his new station at Fort Crook, Neb.

Lieut. G. W. England is entertaining his mother, Mrs. S. B. England. Major and Mrs. Murray will return early in September from the East, where they have been spending several months. Lieut. J. L. Dodge left last week for Valentine, Neb., en route to his new station. The 28th Battery will leave on Wednesday for Platte City, Mo.

Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Graham, whose marriage took place in Berkeley, Cal., on Aug. 22, will spend a week with friends in the post and city en route to Fort Sheridan. Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, 4th Cav., sailed Saturday from New York on the Savole for two months in Europe.

Capt. Harry L. Cavanaugh of Fort Robinson, Neb., who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell of the city for several days, left Thursday for Fort Sheridan. Captain Cavanaugh received the gold medal at the rifle competition at Fort Riley and left for Fort Sheridan to enter competition there. Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 2d Inf., one of the officers who took part as a marksman in the Infantry department competition, left Wednesday for his station at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. Captain Benson is home from the pistol shooting contest at Fort Riley.

Capt. Paul F. Strain, assistant surgeon, under orders to take station at this post, served as a surgeon in the Volunteer regiment commanded by General Bell in the Philippines.

The contract for the new commissary and quartermaster's storehouses will be awarded the first week in September. The contract to remodel and add a kitchen to barracks 46 will be awarded at the same time.

A number of soldiers have formed an association known as "The Christian League of Fort Leavenworth." It is somewhat similar to a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The officers are Private Wanchup, Co. D, Engineers, president; Private Edwards, Co. A, 6th Inf., vice-president; Sergeant Malcolm, 16th Battery, secretary; Chaplain Randolph, treasurer.

Sergeant Dueberry, the distinguished marksman who has been attending the annual Infantry competition, left Wednesday in company with the four men who scored highest at the competition for Fort Sheridan, where they enter competition there.

Lieut. A. J. Macnab left Wednesday for El Reno, and after a brief visit will proceed to his new station at Fort Reno.

Student officers are now arriving and taking up quarters for the next year. The members of the new class are under orders to report here by Sept. 1, but many, and especially those with families, are coming early to secure houses. The three bachelor officers' quarters furnish plenty of room for lieutenants without families. With the thirteen new double sets of lieutenants' residences, furnishing room for twenty-six families, the new class will fare much better than the one recently graduated.

Major W. W. Wotherspoon will return Sept. 10 to take charge of the department of tactics. Lieut. E. A. Hickman, 1st Cav., has arrived at the garrison. Capt. W. H. Hay of Fort Robinson, Neb., was a visitor at the post Monday. Capt. F. C. Bolles and Lieutenant VanVoorhis entertained a number of officers and ladies last week with a dinner at Hurrie's Garden.

The candidates for the football team, which is shortly to be organized, are assiduously practicing. Games will be played every Saturday during the month of September. Captain Flagler and Lieutenant Stuart, former coaches of the West Point team, Lieutenant Henry, an Annapolis player, and Dr. Edwards of the University of Pennsylvania, are the leading coaches.

The post baseball team defeated the Armour team of Kansas City at League Park Sunday, by a score of 10 to 0. The second of a series of three games between Co. E, 6th Inf., and the 16th Battery teams was played on the West End parade grounds Saturday and resulted in a score of 6 to 5. Co. E team also defeated the 4th Cavalry on Thursday afternoon by a score of 11 to 7. A game is scheduled for Sunday between the post team and the Athletics of Kansas City. As the Kansas City team won the last game with the post, the event promises to be interesting. A team composed of a number of town boys was beaten by the boys' team of the garrison Sunday morning by a score of 7 to 5.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Flagler Sunday.

Arrangements have been made for a trial of the new entrenching tool designed by Brig. Gen. J. B. Babcock, Adjutant General's Department, retired.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 24, 1903.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, who has been to Washington on official business about the building the new addition of Fort Sam Houston, has returned. Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, 12th Cav., formerly stationed at the post, is in San Antonio for a few days, visiting friends. Major Charles F. Mason, chief surgeon of the Department, has returned from Austin and is reported to be quite sick.

General and Mrs. Grant have been in Austin for several days paying a visit to the camp. They were entertained handsomely by the officers of the camp and others. General Grant, his wife and son, returned Friday night well pleased with their outing.

The garrison at the upper post is beginning to fill up. The families are starting housekeeping and the general mess is thinning out. The concerts began Friday after-

noon by the 36th Infantry band. Carl Beck's concert at Muth's Garden was well attended by the officers and families from the garrisons last Thursday night.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. E. True have arrived from Washington and have started housekeeping in Colonel Clem's former quarters, No. 9. Colonel Clem leaves early this week for Washington to consult with the Quartermaster General about his duties in the Orient, (Headquarters, Manila). He will be married the latter part of September and sail with his charming bride for Manila Oct. 1. He will leave many friends behind who regret his departure.

Mrs. Littleton's son, who has been so ill, is much better.

The two companies of the 25th, en route for Fort McIntosh, passed through San Antonio last Tuesday.

Chief Clerk Smith, of the Quartermaster's office, will go to Manila with Colonel Clem.

Brig. Gen. Peter J. A. Cleary, retired, is delayed in his departure for the West by the illness of his grandson. Miss Florence Taylor has returned to the post from a camping trip with a party of friends from San Antonio.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Stuart entertained at a military euche party in honor of Captain Simpson of the Texas State Guard. The prizes were won by Major Mason, Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Captain Allen and Miss Becker.

Brig. Gen. P. J. A. Cleary, retired, was given several dinners in honor of his promotion by his friends in town and on Colonel Clem's promotion a large reception was held at General Cleary's handsome house in the lower post. Although packing boxes predominated, the guests had a royal good time.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant leave for Austin Thursday. Quite a party will leave on Saturday, chaperoned by Mrs. Stuart. In the party will be the Misses Taylor and Lieutenants Doyle, Kent and others.

The 25th Infantry arrived on Monday night. The band is rather delapidated, but it will improve. The general mess is now full of guests. The post is now very lonely. One company of the 26th is in Austin.

Capt. J. A. Dapray has recovered from his illness and has gone to Austin. Miss Florence Taylor entertained at a luncheon last Friday. She left Saturday on a camping tour to McDowell Park, twenty miles up the railroad. Mr. Edward Taylor, San Antonio's champion pitcher, is expected this week to make his parents a visit at Department Headquarters.

X.

#### GOVERNOR'S CUP MATCH.

Below is a complete list of competitors in the contest for the Governor's Cup at Creedmoor on Aug. 14 for members of the New York National Guard. We briefly referred to the contest in our issue of last week. It is a skirmish run shot at 600, 500, 300 and 200 yards, and represents the individual championship of the State.

Capt. J. P. Warbasse, 13th Regiment	88
Ord. Sergt. J. Corrie, 8th Regiment	89
Lieut. L. W. Thompson, 71st Regiment	89
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, 12th Regiment	89
Sergt. J. T. Verdon, 12th Regiment	89
Lieut. A. Kemp, 74th Regiment	88
Pvt. R. A. Ecclestone, 71st Regiment	88
Pvt. A. F. Newell, 12th Regiment	86
Sergt. J. McNevin, 13th Regiment	83
Sergt. F. S. Withey, 74th Regiment	82
Sergt. C. A. Kendall, 74th Regiment	82
Pvt. G. W. Swift, 71st Regiment	82
Sergt. C. M. Ward, 23d Regiment	81
Sergt. E. J. Clark (17th Sept.)	79
Capt. W. S. Beckman, 71st Regiment	79
Ord. Sergt. G. W. Lent, 47th Regiment	79
Pvt. C. W. Ledard, 23d Regiment	79
Sergt. A. S. Corbett, 71st Regiment	79
Corp. E. L. Dominick, 74th Regiment	77
Corp. J. E. Tompkins, 74th Regiment	77
1st Sergt. F. M. Dardingerkeller, 12th Regiment	77
Q.M. Sergt. W. A. Boyle, 60th Regiment	77
Pvt. Z. V. Dixon, 13th Regiment	76
Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, 71st Regiment	76
Capt. G. F. Jacoby, 8th Regiment	76
Pvt. W. H. Bowers, Jr., 23d Regiment	76
Lieut. R. Byars, 71st Regiment	76
Corp. J. L. Elish, 8th Regiment	76
Ord. Sergt. W. F. Lenuer, 74th Regiment	75
Pvt. F. C. Moore, 71st Regiment	75
Lieut. A. E. Ranney, 71st Regiment	74
Corp. W. A. Haberster, 74th Regiment	74
Sergt. F. R. Potter, 71st Regiment	74
Capt. R. A. DeRussey, 12th Regiment	74
Corp. S. W. Gibbs, 74th Regiment	73
Lieut. D. W. Barmon, 74th Regiment	73
Pvt. F. J. Brown, 74th Regiment	73
Sergt. S. B. Bord, 71st Regiment	73
Lieut. L. B. Becker, 13th Regiment	73
Ord. Sergt. J. P. Fennell, 12th Regiment	72
Pvt. G. R. Douglass, 74th Regiment	72
Corp. D. J. Cloutte, 74th Regiment	72
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, 71st Regiment	72
Capt. E. B. Bruch, 71st Regiment	71
Lieut. J. F. Jenkins, 71st Regiment	71
Sergt. A. Larsen (1st Sept.)	70
Pvt. G. Donovan, 12th Regiment	70
Corp. C. Buckredge, 12th Regiment	70
Capt. C. G. Stevenson, 8th Regiment	69
Lieut. W. J. Costigan, 60th Regiment	68
Pvt. H. McWhirter, 60th Regiment	68
1st Sergt. T. F. Rutledge, 8th Regiment	67
Corp. J. Alexander, 13th Regiment	67
Capt. G. W. Corwin, 71st Regiment	66
Capt. E. Steiger, Jr., 8th Regiment	66
Sergt. J. Letskus, 23d Regiment	66
Pvt. H. P. Piers, 23d Regiment	66
Lieut. H. C. Wilson, 71st Regiment	66
Pvt. G. Morrison, 8th Regiment	66
Lieut. H. V. D. Black, 7th Regiment	65
Lieut. J. D. Brane, 9th Regiment	65
Sergt. R. Meler, 12th Regiment	64
Sergt. M. Borsch, 74th Regiment	64
Pvt. J. F. Mullins, 60th Regiment	63
Pvt. T. B. McManus, 71st Regiment	63
Pvt. W. W. Whitlock, 23d Regiment	63
Lieut. S. R. Noble, 74th Regiment	61
Sergt. F. E. W. Herring, 9th Regiment	61
Corp. A. S. Lowe, 74th Regiment	61
Pvt. C. Heisler, 8th Regiment	61
Sergt. A. Tooker, (17th Sept.)	61
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, 12th Regiment	61
Corp. H. S. Suydam, 7th Regiment	60
Pvt. E. W. Ingram, 9th Regiment	58
Sergt. F. W. Curtis, 15th Regiment	58
Corp. J. W. Masterson, 23d Regiment	58
Corp. C. M. Kerran, 7th Regiment	59
Sergt. C. M. Smith, 12th Regiment	58
Lieut. R. S. Spotts, 71st Regiment	54
Corp. J. H. Freestone, 9th Regiment	53
Lieut. J. E. Dillon, 60th Regiment	51
Sergt. P. B. Little, 23d Regiment	51
Pvt. S. Eben, 71st Regiment	50
Lieut. Corp. J. Byrus, 7th Regiment	50
Lieut. J. Eben, 71st Regiment	50
Pvt. H. Schmidt, 71st Regiment	48
Sergt. R. M. Clark, 13th Regiment	45
1st Sergt. G. W. Nash, 13th Regiment	44
Sergt. F. N. Jansen, 8th Regiment	44
Pvt. H. G. Smith, 23d Regiment	43
Corp. M. J. Canfield, 12th Regiment	41
Pvt. A. B. Van Heusen, 12th Regiment	41
Pvt. M. Grealish, 60th Regiment	41
Capt. S. Stebbins, 12th Regiment	34
1st Sergt. W. A. Robinson, 23d Regiment	30
Pvt. C. C. Wendell, 12th Regiment	30
Capt. R. L. Foster, 12th Regiment	17
Corp. E. Flood, 12th Regiment	4
Capt. B. H. Pendry, 13th Regiment	0



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Lieut. J. W. Broatch, U.S.M.C., left Philadelphia, Pa.,  
Aug. 26 over the Pennsylvania Railroad bound for the  
Philippines. At Washington they were joined by 100  
additional Marines, and the party will proceed to San  
Francisco, where they will embark on the transport  
Thomas to sail early in September.

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### GERMAN AMBITIONS.

In reviewing the world events of the last five years the  
careful observer cannot overlook the fact that the British  
war with the Boers and the American war with  
Spain have served as pretexts for an impressive mani-  
festation of German purpose and policy. The British  
campaign in South Africa was vigorously denounced in  
Germany as a campaign of usurpation and massacre.  
The attitude of the German squadron in Manila Bay  
after Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet  
was for a time an attitude of obstruction and protest  
against the American program in the Philippines. These  
demonstrations of German opposition were indignantly  
resented in England and America. The feeling in both  
countries was that Germany had attempted to interfere  
in complications in which she was in no way concerned,  
and it was broadly hinted that she should mind her own  
business. Then followed an interval of conciliation on  
the part of Germany. England was assured that there  
was not the shadow of a desire in Berlin to embarrass  
her campaign in the Transvaal, and the United States  
was given to understand that the conduct of the Ger-  
man admiral in Manila Bay was all due to a misunder-  
standing, and that there was no purpose whatever to  
obstruct American operations in the islands. These ef-  
fusive assurances of German good will were followed by  
the sentimental pilgrimage of the German Emperor to  
England and of Prince Henry to the United States—  
pilgrimages designed to give formal and official pledges  
of German affection for the two great English speak-  
ing nations. Those pledges were received with the  
deference due to their bearers, and with the exhilaration  
of the attendant hospitality there came a fanciful notion  
that everything was lovely and that such a thing as war  
between Germany and Great Britain or between Ger-  
many and the United States was virtually impossible.

Yet the conditions in Germany were then and are now  
such that none but the idlest dreamer can allow him-  
self to be deluded by the fantastic vision of indestruc-  
tible peace. Intellectually, politically and industrially,  
Germany is advancing by leaps and bounds. Within a  
decade she has become a powerful competitor of Eng-  
land and the United States in manufacturing enterprise.  
In six or eight years she has taken a place among the  
great naval powers of the world, her set purpose being  
that by 1920 she shall rank as second or third on the  
list. Her industrial development has outstripped her  
consumptive capacity, so that with sixty millions of  
population and a yearly increase of eight hundred thou-  
sand in a territory smaller than the State of Texas, she  
is under the dire necessity of seeking outside markets  
for her products. That, of course, means colonies. These  
she seeks in Asia, where Russia and Great Britain are  
ready to contend with her for the mastery, and in South  
America, where the United States, as recent events  
have shown, will always have to be reckoned with on the  
conditions of the Monroe Doctrine. Germany's com-  
mercial welfare depends upon sea-borne trade. Her  
own harvests no longer suffice for her needs. For two  
hundred and two days of every year her people are fed  
on foreign grain, and in the event of an effective blockade  
of her northern ports she would face starvation within  
six months. It is the realization of this ominous pos-  
sibility that accounts for the feverish expansion of her  
navy. Without a fleet large enough to protect her for-  
eign trade she is helpless against the squadrons of her  
European neighbors.

Strong light upon the general subject under discus-  
sion is afforded by a little volume entitled "German Am-  
bitions as They Affect Great Britain and the United  
State," recently published in London, and in New York,  
by G. P. Putnam's Son's. The contents of this volume  
consist of a series of letters which originally appeared in  
the London Spectator over the signature "Vigilans Sed  
Aequus," in which the author has presented a singularly  
fascinating study of German character and purpose. He  
is manifestly distrustful of German ambition and dip-  
lomacy, but his work derives a peculiar strength from  
the fact that most of his statements are verbatim quota-  
tions from the formal utterances of German statesmen,  
educators, publicists and other acknowledged leaders, all  
of whom he names. Professor Marcks, an eminent Ger-  
man educator, is quoted, for instance, as saying that  
Germany's superior opponent in the economic rivalry is  
North America. Professor Schmoller, an equally dis-  
tinguished authority, is quoted to this effect: "In more  
than one respect South America is the land of the future;  
there is more to be got there than in South Africa. We  
must at all costs desire that in Southern Brazil a land  
of twenty to thirty millions of Germans may come into  
being, either as a part of Brazil or as an independent  
state." Professor Walterhausen, of Strasburg Univer-  
sity, says: "It would give a powerful impulse to our  
trade and shipping if we had a port of our own in the  
West Indies with trade emporium and coaling stations.



Such an acquisition is not impossible, as the Danish Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John are in the market." This was written in 1898, and is accompanied with the following curious remark: "The United States are now involved in war with Spain and have no money to spare even if they wanted to buy the islands." Professor Walterhausen also thought that the United States might assent to the purchase of the islands by Germany for the reason that "the States have an interest in securing Germany's benevolent neutrality." Dr. Wintzer, an eminent German publicist, informs his fellow Germans that the Monroe Doctrine vanished with the acquisition of the Philippines, and that, therefore, "we have the right to confront this Greater-American doctrine with a Greater-German one, namely that European and German interests exist also in South America in case we have the power to assert them." He is willing to extend the sphere of the United States as far as the Panama canal, but no farther, and he would have no further German emigration to South America "unless the question whether Germany means to obey the American order of 'Hands off in South America' is first answered in the negative." As an economic measure, Professor Walterhausen urges a great tariff combination against the United States by the nations of Europe against which, he adds, "the United States will not fight."

We have quoted enough to indicate the trend of German thought and aspiration. Germany needs colonies, and for her "South America is the land of the future." In studying her ambitions there are certain qualities of the German mind which must be taken into account. Madame de Staël said: "Thinking calms men of other nations, but it inflames the German," and Nietzsche predicted that "the German Empire will destroy the German mind." The resolute self-confidence of the German is a factor of enormous importance in movements affecting the destiny of the Empire. Dr. Ernst Hasse, a German writer of distinction, says: "Beyond all question the German people now hold the first place in arts and sciences," Professor Funke, equally distinguished, declares that "We are undoubtedly the best warrior people in the world," and Professor Fritz Bley, a popular writer, says: "We are the most accomplished people in all domains of science and fine art, the best settlers, the best seamen and the best merchants. The modern world owes to us Germans pretty well everything in the way of great achievements that it has to show. Ours is the future, for we are young." Another German author of prominence, Dr. Herwegh, says: "Germany, thou art the shepherd of the great nation flocks. Thou art the great people of the future on this earth! Up, then, with the anchor!"

The utterances quoted may seem amusing to American readers, but not so to the Germans. The Germans are in dead earnest. They believe profoundly in themselves and in their superiority to other races, and in time of war that belief would be an element of tremendous national force. The author of the work under review quotes a popular German work entitled "Germania Triumphans" in which the writer explains in detail how Germany, by 1915, will have reformed the map of the world and redistributed its territory on a Pan-Germanic basis. In this general shake-up Germany attacks and defeats Great Britain on land and sea. "Then," says the author, "it was time to reckon with America," and Germany proceeds to eliminate the United States from the map. "Not even these half sane Pan-Germans," says "Vigilans Sed Aequus," "contemplate the possibility of dealing with Britain and the United States together. The lesson is a good one, and if I were asked to indicate in a sentence the supreme moral of these chapters it would be just that—friendship, and, if need be, mutual aid between the great twin brethren of Anglo-Saxondom."

In the agreement between China and the allied powers following the Boxer uprising of 1900 it was stipulated that no arms or other munitions of war should be imported into Chinese territory for three years. That prohibition expired on Aug. 25, and the Russian Minister at Peking made earnest efforts to have the term prolonged, but was successfully opposed by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The American position on this question is eminently sound, being that inasmuch as the allied powers hold China responsible for the maintenance of order, it would be grossly unjust to prevent her from procuring the means of enforcing it. The fact, however, that China is now lawfully at liberty to buy war materials in foreign markets by no means signifies that she refrained from doing so during the three year period of inhibition. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that during that period she purchased enormous supplies of rifles, ammunition and other war material from certain manufacturers in certain countries whose governments were parties to the agreement forbidding her to make such purchases. The Chinese Government has frequently, within the last two years, rewarded minor officials for successfully smuggling arms into the interior from points on the coast where they were landed by the makers, and the transactions of that character have been so extensive that the inhibition has been virtually a dead letter. Moreover, the agreement prohibiting the importation of arms has given a tremendous impetus to the manufacture of war materials in China. Every arsenal and gun foundry in the Empire

has been working to its utmost capacity for more than a year, and the probability is that China is now better supplied with war materials of all kinds than she ever has been. We have more than once expressed the belief that the harsh conditions imposed upon China in punishment for the Boxer outrages would result in a hastened revival of Chinese military strength, and that belief has been greatly strengthened by the events of the last two years. China contains all the physical elements of a great military power, and these, under a broadened intelligence derived from intimate contact with foreign influence and an acute national resentment against the repressive policies of the younger nations of the West; may yet transform her into a giant whom the world cannot safely ignore. This view is fully indorsed by an officer of the United States Army who was present as an observer during the war between China and Japan, and who predicts such a revival of military strength and spirit in China as shall make her a world power which must be reckoned within the international problems of the future. In view of that possibility it is gratifying to observe that the policy of the United States toward China, from the very beginning of the Boxer troubles and the refusal of Rear Admiral Kempff, U.S.N., to join with the officers of the other foreign squadrons in bombarding the Taku forts, down to the refusal of our Government to unite with Russia in demanding an extension of the inhibition of the importation of arms, has been uniformly tolerant, consistent and worthy of our national ideals and purposes.

While the report of the British Royal Commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the South African War does not appear to add much to the information previously published, it nevertheless presents certain conclusions which seem bound to arouse the keenest interest in England and throughout the Empire. The Commission abstains from commenting on the conduct of individual officers, but it vigorously condemns England's lack of preparedness for war at the outbreak of the South African conflict, a condition which is described as full of peril to the Empire, and which has been followed by the suggestion of "unsatisfactory and insufficient safeguards to prevent a recurrence of so serious a scandal." The report points out that from the beginning to the end of the war four hundred and fort-eight thousand, four hundred and thirty-five troops were engaged, and that owing to the enormous drain thus entailed Great Britain in 1900 became dangerously weak. The real lesson of the war, the commission continues, is that no system is satisfactory which does not contain the power of expansion outside of the limit of the regular imperial forces, and confirms the necessity for a higher degree of intelligence in the men and a well-educated staff. The general report of the commission is accompanied by a supplementary report by Lord Esher, one of the commissioners, in which he declares that Great Britain's unpreparedness for war in 1899 shows that the British War Secretary was guilty either of culpable neglect or ignorance of the facts. Lord Esher therefore urges a sweeping reorganization of the War Office, the abolition of the post of Commander-in-Chief and the appointment of a General Commanding the Army, who shall be independent of the War Office. He also recommends the establishment of national cadet schools throughout the United Kingdom in which every boy of seventeen who is physically fit shall be required to undergo a course of training under the instruction of experienced military officers. It is evident from this brief synopsis of the report in question that the importance of military preparedness has aroused in England about as much interest as it has here in the United States. It is a curious fact that the Spanish War disclosed in the United States and the Boer War disclosed in England a degree of unpreparedness which has stirred both nations to diligent effort to guard against a recurrence of such perilous conditions. Both nations are undoubtedly making headway in that direction, but it is evident that the United States is advancing the more rapidly. We have the principle of expansion well fixed in our Regular military force, which England has not; we have at last clearly defined the status of chief command in the General Staff Law, which is still a complex problem with England, and finally we have an almost unlimited supply of material from which to recruit the enlisted force, while this question, involving the very source of bone and sinew for her Army, is to England one of constantly increasing perplexity, the only solution of which may yet become compulsory military service.

No retiring Cabinet officer has ever received from his official chief a more generous expression of appreciation than that which President Roosevelt has addressed to Secretary Root, and it is but fair to say that no recognition of such faithful public service was ever more richly deserved. As the President intimates, it is doubtful whether Mr. Root himself realizes the full extent and influence of his labors as head of the War Department. For in addition to organizing and conducting a conspicuously upright and efficient administration of military affairs during a period which confronted the Government with untried problems of grave importance, the retiring Secretary has effected structural changes in the military establishment which are designed to make it more harmonious, more effective and more capable of performing its legitimate functions than ever before.

His administrative skill as shown by the business-like conduct of Army affairs, involving the employment of large bodies of troops at home and in the Philippines, and his constructive statesmanship as manifest in the creation of the General Staff system and the enactment of the National Militia Law, distinguish Mr. Root as one of our few really great war secretaries—worthy, we believe, to rank with Knox and Stanton. In him the Army has had a steadfast and broad-minded friend whose influence has been invariably exerted in behalf of its highest interests, and he will bear with him into private life the sincere regard of the officers and men of the Service. We can bespeak his successor, Judge Taft, no better fortune than that he may respond in full measure to the lofty standards of efficiency and thoroughness which Secretary Root has established. Judge Taft is without practical knowledge of the workings of the War Department, but he is exceptionally well-informed as to conditions in the Philippines, where the constructive work required of the Army will naturally be centered for many years to come, and in that respect he is admirably qualified for his new post. As Civil Governor of the Philippines he has at times shown what appeared to be a disregard of the rights and powers of his military co-workers in the islands, but his exalted character and his broad-gauge policy as an executive compel us to assume that these instances of friction have been due to misunderstandings rather than to any set purpose to ignore the prerogatives of his associates. He may be assured that as Secretary of War he will receive the hearty support and good will of the officers of the Army, between whom and himself it is to be hoped there may be the largest measure of harmony and co-operation for the good of the Service.

There is evidence that the friction at times existing between Governor Taft and the military authorities in the Philippines was extremely disconcerting to the President, and that he did his utmost to abate it. An instance of his efforts in this direction appears in the following despatch which he sent under date of Oct. 8, 1901, to Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines: "Chaffee, Manila: I am deeply chagrined, to use the mildest possible term, over the trouble between yourself and Taft. I wish you to see him personally and spare no effort to secure prompt and friendly agreement in regard to the differences between you. Have cabled him also. It is most unfortunate to have any action which produces friction, and which may have serious effect both in the Philippines and here at home. I trust implicitly that you and Taft will come to agreement. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The yacht races between Shamrock III. and Reliance for the America's Cup have incidentally helped to demonstrate one thing which is of great military importance, and that is the fact that communication by wireless telegraphy has not yet been developed to a stage where it can be maintained without danger of interruption by outside electric influences. Ships equipped with the apparatus of two leading systems of wireless telegraphy followed the rival yachts on Aug. 25 for the purpose of transmitting bulletins describing the race to receiving stations on shore, but some designing person with a powerful transmitter in a convenient position so entangled and demoralized the electric currents in the air that intelligible communication was simply impossible. Instead of receiving reports from sea indicating the movements of the yachts, the shore stations received disconnected words and phrases, some of them profane, some obscene and others meaningless, all of which were projected into the air by the unknown meddler whose transmitter was powerful enough to completely neutralize and drown the messages sent from the ships. The representatives of the two wireless systems admit that they were unable to maintain communication against the interference thus encountered, and that so far as reporting the yacht races was concerned they were utterly helpless. The experience thus acquired is highly important. It shows clearly enough that wireless communication is not yet secure against interference from without, and that therefore it could not safely or with certainty be used for military purposes in time of war. What is required to give it practical value for such work is a system of transmission which shall be secure against interruption or paralysis by external electric influences. To devise such a system, if it be possible, is logically the next task awaiting the genius of experts in electrical science.

The Navy Department is making plans for the re-establishment of the South Pacific Station, and next spring will probably give orders for the assignment of about three vessels for this duty. By that time the five 3,200-ton protected cruisers of the Denver class will be in commission and some of them are to be utilized for duty on the South Pacific Station. The Cleveland of this class is to be given her trial off Boston on Aug. 31, and the Denver and Tacoma will be ready for their trials in a few weeks. In view of the probable construction by this country of an Isthmian Canal it is felt that a South Pacific Squadron is needed. The North Pacific Squadron will be the name of the fleet now called the Pacific Squadron, and it will be stationed in and around San Francisco, and north of there.



## THE ARMY AT PORTLAND.

Cushing's Island, Portland, Me., Aug. 25, 1903.

It requires the imagination of a "space writer" for the daily press to find much that is sufficiently novel for description in the Army part of the joint maneuvers. "They also serve who only stand and wait," and herein consists the contribution of the Army to the mild excitements of the occasion. On Cushing's Island, under the command of "Brigadier General" Whistler, as his friends dub him, otherwise Major G. N. Whistler, of the Artillery, the work is merely an extension and intensification of the ordinary routine of a garrisoned Artillery post. There are more officers and men than could be found at a sub-post, and the white and khaki tents give a picturesque variety to the scene. Improvised fire control stations, skillfully hidden among the trees, tempt the fire of the Navy, and electric cables, running in various directions across the face of the rocks, invite the enterprise of a cable cutting expedition such as our resourceful sailors are quite equal to. Multiply this scene to be witnessed at Fort Levett, on Cushing's Island, by the number of similar scenes to be witnessed at Fort Preble, Fort Williams and Fort McKinley, on Great Diamond Island, and add the search lights lighting up the landscape by night, and you have the picture before you.

In various direction, from any point where the harbor lies open to view, are to be seen steamers carrying the flag, moving sluggishly across the channel, stretching the cables and planting the mines which are to make theoretical mince-meat of any noble vessel of the Navy which neglects to show sufficient respect for Army prowess.

And what is the Navy doing in the meantime? That is what these wearers of Army uniforms would like to know, and, as an impartial observer, I should refuse to tell them if I knew. At last authentic accounts they were attending a ball given in their honor at Rockland, Me., between here and Bar Harbor, which may recall the similar festivity at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. As the Admiral commanding the fleet is not particularly disposed to such functions he was absent, as were a large proportion of his officers. To-day we have Navy weather, with a northeast wind and mist obscuring the air, when the rain is not actually falling.

Scattered among the summer hotels and in the forts are observers whose names have appeared in the JOURNAL. As none of them are provided this year with steamers, as they were at New London, and they are not fond of rowing, their range of observation is seriously restricted. However, they can be relied upon to tell all they know, which, I fear, will not be much in addition to what they knew before, as the result of previous experience. Unquestionably, the oldest and most experienced of our officers of Engineers and Ordnance are learning from these maneuvers much that they did not know as to what is and what is not expedient and feasible in war, and the Artillery is getting a training which it greatly needs, with its large influx of new men and its complete changes in the character and use of material.

The First Massachusetts are taking hold with fine spirit and are giving an illustration of the valuable service which these auxiliaries to the Army can render in case of extremity. Gen. F. G. Smith, U.S.A., who was District Commander before he went on the retired list last week, gave directions to have the militia assigned to the highest class of work of which they showed themselves capable. They appreciate the confidence shown in them and, from Colonel Frye down, every officer and man is determined to show himself worthy of this confidence. A battalion of the 2d Maine Infantry, Major Hume, is on Cushing's Island, and another, under command of Major Quinby, on Great Diamond Island. Major Dyar's battalion is on the mainland near Fort Preble, where are also located a battalion of the 1st Maine, Companies G, I and M, Lieutenant Colonel Collins; the Maine Ambulance Corps and Batteries B and I of the Massachusetts 1st. Col. L. H. Kendall, 1st Maine, is in command of the camp. These State troops and the Signal Corps from New York are doing excellent work, though the Maine Volunteers are disposed to growl at their relations.

General Chaffee is here, but only as an observer, and Colonel Mills is left in command.

Cushing's Island, Me., Aug. 27, 1903.

According to Army reports thus far the harbor of Portland is strewn with the wrecks of noble men-of-war, while, if we accept the naval accounts, we shall find that the defense has been completely disorganized, the Navy having destroyed its mines, put its searchlights out of commission, silenced its batteries and otherwise put the goodly city of Portland at the mercy of the invader. One thing, certainly, is admitted on all sides, and that is that the Navy did a notable piece of work in capturing Fort Gorges and taking possession of Long Island. The militia are congratulating themselves that only one of these points was defended by militia, that is Long Island. Fort Gorges was garrisoned by Regulars, under 2d Lieut. M. S. Battle, a young officer of excellent record for service in the Philippines. The loss of Fort Gorges was of small account, but that of Long Island is important. This was a signal station, and a 60-inch searchlight and cable station. As the fire control station for the mortars was here the mortar batteries can no longer be controlled by cable, which may prove to be a matter of serious importance. Part of the misunderstanding between the Army and Navy as to what the record shows is due to the fact that the Navy ships were under fire without knowing it, the reduced charges in long range firing not being heard on board the distant ships. The daily papers have much to say about the awful roar of the cannon, which was a mere pop-gun exhibition, with thirty-five pounds of black powder, to what it would have been with the 240 pounds of service charge in the 12-inch gun or the 140 pounds in the 10-inch. And the stories of the visibility of smokeless powder lose their point when it is known that the only powder used was black or brown powder. If this has been an exhibition of the "awfulness of war," what would an actual engagement be with 1,000-pound and 500-575-pound projectiles hurtling through the air?

The following officers and wives of officers are among those registered during the past week at the hotel on Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor: Navy—Capt. C. S. Sperry, Capt. H. N. Manney, Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Stevens. Marine Corps—Col. Geo. F. Elli-

ott, Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, Capt. Philip M. Bannon, Major Lewis C. Lucas, Mrs. Thos. N. Wood. Army—Gen. Geo. L. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie, Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Gen. F. G. Smith, Col. J. P. Story, Col. C. R. Suter, Col. W. R. Livermore and Mrs. Livermore, Lieut. Col. C. W. Raymond, Lieut. Col. W. S. Stanton, C.E.; Capt. E. N. Weaver, Major G. F. E. Harrison, Capt. Johnson Hagood, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Jenkins, Capt. C. E. Gillette, Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Capt. Geo. T. Bartlett, Major J. A. Lundeen, Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, Lieut. Joseph Matson, Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, Lieut. Thos. H. Jackson, Capt. W. P. Jackson.

Our enterprising contemporaries of the daily papers are filled with what purport to be detailed accounts of the encounter between the Navy and Army in Portland harbor on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. An examination of these reports, in connection with our own private information from the field of battle, show that they go somewhat beyond any actual knowledge on the subject. To report intelligently what was done, it is necessary to get a focus upon the war operations from the two points of view, that of the Navy, which has not yet been heard from, as well as that of the Army, which has been the chief source of information thus far. Otherwise we may find repeated such errors as occurred last year when the shells directed at Fort Adams in high-angle fire were reported to be a bombardment of Newport. What is certainly known is that almost precisely at the hour named for the opening of hostilities, twelve midnight on Tuesday, firing began. It continued very active until 3 a.m., Wednesday, being confined to the forts which had picked up the scouting vessels of the Navy seeking to open a way through the mine field and to capture some of the outlying stations of the Army important for the work of signalling or the operation of the search lights.

After the light vessels of the Navy had withdrawn there was a lull in the firing until 4:30 a. m. Wednesday morning, when vessels of Admiral Barker's fleet undertook to force their way through the channel and engaged in a lively contest with the forts, receiving and returning their fire in the most vigorous fashion. As much of the firing on shore was with primers, it was much less impressive than it was last year. The searchlights were handled much better, however, than they were at New London and showed how indispensable they are to night operations with modern long range artillery.

Col. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A., commanding the Artillery District of Boston, which includes the fortifications involved in the maneuvers near Portland, Me., on Aug. 26, on that date issued the following bulletins:

"At 1:16 a. m. to-day, almost immediately after the opening of the period of hostilities, the rapid fire battery at Fort Levett opened fire upon a torpedo boat destroyer which had crept in from the eastward under cover of the murky evening. The presence of the fleet had been signalled from Small Point station just before sunset, and the five commanders of the district were fully prepared for its coming.

"Almost with the first gun a despatch was sent to General Chaffee and he hastened to Cushing's Island, accompanied by his staff, arriving at 4:04 a. m., in ample time to witness the last phase of the fight.

"In the opening stage of the battle between the forts and the fleet which lasted for three hours, three battleships were put out of action by the gun and mortar fire of Forts Levett, McKinley, Williams and Preble, while as many torpedo boat destroyers were all accounted for by the submarine mines of the district, one being destroyed by a contact mine and two by judgment firing. The system of fire direction and control, upon which so much time and thought have been expended, worked admirably and the drill and discipline of the Artillery troops engaged came fully up to the high standard expected.

"A notable feature of the operations was the picking up of the attacking ships on a hazy night at 30,000 yards by the searchlights of the defense. The Infantry supports were actively engaged with small arm fire against the torpedo boats, but no actual landing was attempted.

"In the second phase the Kearsarge passed over an exploded mine group, the Illinois struck a contact mine and the Alabama passed through the opening made by the Kearsarge. At the close of this phase Colonel Mills was able to report to General Chaffee that the defenses had been entirely successful and had again demonstrated the superiority of well armed and manned forts over even the most energetic naval attack.

"At 7:55 the Panther opened fire on Long Island to cover six boats sent from the ships with a landing party on board. The main battery at Fort McKinley was ordered to fire at the Panther. At 8 o'clock the Panther's boats were repulsed and they returned to the ship. The official records show that the Panther was sunk by the mortar battery at Fort Preble at 8:06:30."

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, telegraphed to the Adjutant General of the Army from Fort Preble, Me., Aug. 26, as follows:

"Last evening enemy's fleet off Small Point moving southwest, 1 a.m.; torpedo boat attempted to cut cable near Fort Levett, was destroyed. Fleet then off entrance to harbor within range. Enemy entered, apparently to destroy searchlight and range finding stations, following up with destruction of forts and bombardment of city. Battleships Kearsarge, Alabama and Illinois passed in by Levett, Williams and Preble, while other ships and torpedo boats went up Hussey Channel. All put out of action by fire of forts and mine fields. All troops under Colonel Mills and his officers active, zealous and enthusiastic. Fire control system and all material working effectively. Attempt of enemy to land at Long Island repulsed. Feint made to land off Jordan's Point. Fleet now in Luckey Sound preparing for another phase."

## TAFT TO SUCCEED ROOT.

The following correspondence was given out at the Executive Office, Oyster Bay, on Aug. 25:

War Department, Washington, D.C., Aug. 19, 1903.  
Dear Mr. President: You have been good enough to consent to the sufficiency of the reasons for which I have wished to retire to private life as soon as practicable after the establishment of the General Staff of the Army and the completion of my full four years of service as Secretary of War. While it is understood that you will probably not arrange to fill the office in the meantime, it is probable that you will be ready to send a name to the Senate in November or December, and before you do so my resignation should be in your hands.

I find myself on the eve of sailing for England to attend the sessions of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, quite unable to judge how many months I shall be kept away from this country, and I therefore now tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of War, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor.

I shall carry with me unabated loyalty to your administration, confidence in the sound conservatism and patriotic unselfishness of your policy and enduring grati-

tude for the kindness and consideration with which your friendship has honored me. I shall not cease to appreciate the sympathy and loyalty to President McKinley with which you took up and carried on his work, and I shall always be happy to have been a part of the Administration directed by your sincere and rugged adherence to right and devotion to the trust of our country. I am, with great respect and esteem always, faithfully yours,

To the President.

ELIHU ROOT.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1903.

My Dear Mr. Root: It is hard indeed for me to accept your resignation, and I do so not only with personal regret, but with a lively understanding of the gap your withdrawal will create in public life. My sense of personal loss is very great, and yet my sense of the loss to the nation as a whole is even greater.

You have been over four years Secretary of War. I wonder if you yourself realize how much you have accomplished during that period? If you will turn to your first reports and will read therein the recommendations you made in order that the Army might be put on an effective basis you cannot but be pleased at the way in which these recommendations have now been adopted by Congress as well as by the Administration, and have become enacted into law or crystallized into custom.

We have never had a public servant of the Government who has worked harder than you have worked during these four years and a half, and this not merely in point of time, but above all in point of intensity; and your success has been equal to your labor. The only reward you have had, or can have, is that knowledge of successful achievement, of the performance in fullest fashion of a great public duty, the doing of which was of vital importance to the nation's welfare.

Your duties have included more than merely the administration of the department and the reorganization of the Army on an effective basis. You have also been the head of the department which dealt with the vast and delicate problems involved in our possession of the Philippine Islands, and your success in dealing with this part of your work has been as signal as your success in dealing with the purely military problems.

To very few statesmen indeed in any country is it given, alone and at the same time, to achieve signal and striking triumphs in the administration and reform of the military branch of the Government and in the administration of what was in effect a department of insular dependencies, where the problems were new to our people and were in themselves of great difficulty.

Moreover, aside from your work in these two divisions of the Government service, I appreciate most keenly the invaluable advice and assistance you have tendered me in innumerable matters of weight not coming directly in your departmental province, but in which I sought your aid with the certainty of not being disappointed. Your present moment is an illustration of these services.

May all good fortune attend you wherever you are! The American people wish you well, and appreciate to the full the debt due you for all that you have done on their behalf. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

It was also officially announced that Secretary Root would be succeeded in the Cabinet by Judge William H. Taft, present Governor of the Philippines, whose place as Governor will be taken by Gen. Luke E. Wright, present Vice-Governor. The official statement is as follows: "The President some months ago tendered the Secretaryship of War to Judge Taft, and at that time it was arranged that he would succeed Secretary Root. Secretary Root will go out of office some time in January, and Judge Taft will assume the duties of the office shortly afterward."

## SERVICE OF THE 25TH BATTERY.

The 25th Field Battery arrived at Fort Riley, Kas., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 25, from San Francisco, and went into camp in the Artillery post, pending the completion of its quarters, which are well advanced. The organization was formerly a mountain battery, and as such saw a great deal of service in Mindanao, during the Moro campaign, in which it took a prominent part. Just before its departure for the States in April, it changed equipment with the 17th Battery. First Lieut. A. H. Sunderland and Clarence Deems, jr., are with the battery, the former in command. Capt. W. S. McNair is at present on detached service at Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass., a member of a board of officers testing machine gun equipment. The organization is greatly depleted owing to the great number of discharges. There are only sixty men present with the battery.

It was April 3, 1902, when the battery left Manila, where they had been stationed for over a year, for the Island of Mindanao, on the transport Lawton, in company with portions of the 27th Infantry, 15th Cavalry, and the Corps of Engineers, arriving at Malabang harbor, their destination, April 10. Several days were occupied in establishing a base of supplies, and it was not until the 19th that the march was taken up for the sacred precincts of Lake Lanao, that had never been profaned by the presence of a Christian (according to the Moro's lights). On that day Gadungan was fought, and the Christian-hating Moro was given his first taste of American aggressiveness, and it was not a bit to his liking. The American style of fighting was totally different from that of the detested Spaniard, and the Moro found himself pounded from one position to another with bewildering swiftness. His conical-shaped forts, capping the numerous hills, cut but little figure in the deal for the shells from the 25th, fired at a closer range than he was accustomed to, played over the intrenchments with remarkable precision and filled the trenches with dead and dying. The hurricane-like charges of the American Cavalry and Infantry were not to be withstood; there was only one thing left for the Moro to do and that was to hike out. The Moro is a remarkably poor marksman, shooting invariably from the hip, without taking an aim, which aided very materially in keeping down our casualty lists. Ancient brass cannon were employed by the enemy, but their handling was so inefficient, even ludicrously so, that it was by chance that they inflicted any damage. Instances are known, where the cannon were suspended from trees by ropes, being fired as they swung through the air.

After Gadungan came Fort Pualos, three days later, on April 22, 1902, near Lake Lanao. After destroying the enemy's fortifications, our troops fell back to the vicinity of the first day's fight at Gadungan, and went into camp on a hill of the same name. On the 30th of the month the march was again taken up for Lake Lanao, and on the 2d and 3d of May the fierce battle of the Bayan forts was fought, and again the Moro had to take his medicine only this time in much greater doses. The fighting was hard, for the enemy was stubborn, and the nature of the ground favorable to him. The 25th kept pace with the fighting line and several times came



into action at almost close quarters. On the night of the 2d the battery assisted in carrying the dead and wounded to the rear. On May 5 the battery was among the troops that established Camp Vicars, named in honor of Lieutenant Vicars of the 27th Infantry, killed in action with the enemy.

During June, 1902, portions of the battery accompanied the Infantry or Cavalry on scouting and exploring expeditions, and also acted as escort for pack trains, bringing stores from the base of supplies at Malabang. On September 18, a section of the battery, with one field mortar, accompanied a night expedition against the Maciu Moros. On the 19th the enemy was engaged and driven out of Bayabao, and their cotta burned, and on the 20th, 21st and 22d, the enemy were engaged at Maciu, after which the expedition returned to Camp Vicars, and although no engagement was fought, the camp was fired into at night on several occasions. The Moros habitually selected the hour at which the moon disappeared from view to commence these operations. As a rule but little damage resulted, although a stray bullet would find its mark at times. On April 5, the battery left Camp Vicars with an expedition to explore the west side of Lake Lanao and was heavily engaged with the entire command at Bacalor, on the 6th, 7th and 8th, and on the 9th at Calabin. At Bacalor the guns were served within seventy-five yards of the enemy's line of intrenchments, and moved them down in heaps. The 25th had been virtually relieved by the 17th Field Battery before Bacalor occurred, but as these batteries were to change equipment, and as the men of the 17th were not accustomed to handling the mountain guns of the 25th, the latter went into the fight. In this last expedition the command covered about ninety miles. On the 19th the 25th left Camp Vicars, and made the march to Malabang, a distance of twenty-three miles, in one day, and on the 21st was embarked on the transport Lisicum, homeward bound. Captain McNair commanded the battery throughout the campaign, and 1st Lieut. A. H. Sunderland and Clarence Deems, jr., both served throughout.

#### TURBINES FOR THE NAVY.

The following is the letter of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, retired, to the Secretary of the Navy, written under date of Aug. 6, 1903, prior to his retirement as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in regard to steam turbines:

"Sir:—1. I respectfully recommend that one of the new vessels of the Navy, of not over 5,000 tons displacement, and, preferably, of the scout or very fast cruiser class, be fitted with steam turbines instead of reciprocating engines.

2. My reasons for this recommendation are that the steam turbine has now passed beyond the experimental stage and various vessels in which it has been fitted, particularly fast passenger steamers, have proved eminently successful.

3. The first advantage claimed for the turbine, by its builders, is that the engine room weights will be very materially cut down. Now, though this is true, it is so to a less extent than often supposed since the same boilers, condensers, pumps and other auxiliaries have to be used in either case and the saving is only in the weights of the motor or engine itself and the shafting and propellers; still this saving will be, in the case of a high powered vessel, a matter for serious consideration when choice of machinery is made. In my opinion, however, there are other advantages in the use of the turbine even more important than the saving of weight, and some of these are as follows:

4. A steam turbine is, as is well known, both in theory and design, the simplest of all motors, consisting only of a revolving shaft, on which is keyed a drum carrying the moving arms or vanes, enclosed in a casing containing the stationary arms and having at each end a bearing in which the shaft and drum revolve. Steam enters at one end of the cylinder, blows through the vanes or arms, and then emerges at the other end and is conveyed to the condenser by the exhaust pipe. The two bearings at the ends of the cylinder for the shaft are the only bearings or rubbing parts in the motor, and as there are no valves, valve gear nor reciprocating parts to wear loose, get adrift or require attention and lubrication, but little care is required after the turbine is started, there will be no steam leakage caused by packing rings breaking or wearing loose with consequent increase of coal consumption; if the boilers prime, one of the most frequent causes of breakdowns in a reciprocating engine, no damage will be done since the wet steam, or water, or spray will simply blow through.

5. The principal objection heretofore raised against the use of the turbine has been that it is very wasteful of steam and must be run at an excessively high speed of revolution. Now, though this may have been true formerly, it is not so at present, since carefully conducted experiments have shown that the improved turbine of to-day will develop its power on as low a consumption of steam as the best reciprocating engine when both are running at their designed power; when both are running at reduced power the steam consumption per horse power increases very rapidly but more rapidly with the turbine than with the engine. Turbines, too, as at present designed, can be run at their highest economy at very reasonable speeds of revolution.

6. It should also be particularly emphasized that whatever may be the economy of a turbine when first installed, the turbine will continue to work with the same economy almost indefinitely, since there are no interior parts to wear loose and allow steam to blow through to the condenser without performing its share of work.

7. Another point, that appeals very strongly to the engineer and may affect the efficiency of the ship at a critical time, is that as there are no interior rubbing parts no internal lubrication will be required; this means that there will be no cylinder oil to work into the condenser and coat the boiler tubes, with consequent pitting and overheating of fire surfaces.

8. With a turbine little or no care or precaution is required in starting or reversing, and these operations can be performed as rapidly as the necessary valves can be manipulated.

9. Turbines are now reversed by means of a supplemental set of reversing blades and nozzles to which steam is admitted when desired.

10. As the propellers used with turbines are smaller than those with reciprocating engines the tips of the upper blades will be more deeply immersed and less likely to be uncovered by the pitching of the vessel so there will be less possibility of racing. But even if racing does occur, there will be no risk of serious injury or breakdown as with a reciprocating engine.

11. There will be little or no vibration caused by the turbine and the vibration from the propellers will be greatly decreased by reason of their smaller size. This absence of vibration and perfect balance of the parts will allow much lighter engine platforms to be used.

12. The absence of all interior rubbing parts will allow highly superheated steam to be used, which cannot be done satisfactorily with the reciprocating engine; this in turn will add greatly to the economy of the turbine. As most water tube boilers are well adapted to the use of superheaters it is very probable that the introduction of turbines will quickly be followed by the use of superheaters for marine work.

13. As each turbine has but two bearings there is nothing to get out of line in the turbine itself; in the case of a reciprocating engine there are generally four main bearings that must be kept in perfect alignment and reciprocating parts that must be kept in right angled alignment with the main bearings. As the turbine would have but two bearings, any working of the vessel would not disturb it and could only tend to throw it out of adjustment with the line shaft; this tendency, however, would be no greater than is now the case with the engine.

14. The absence of all working parts except a few of the very simplest description, and especially the absence of linkages and interior rubbing parts in the steam spaces, reduces the cost and labor of upkeep to the minimum; this, though important, is not so important in the case of a naval vessel as is the liability to keep the sea almost indefinitely without laying off the engine for repair.

15. The lubrication of a turbine is almost ideal since the absence of adjustable bearings permits forced lubrication without appreciable loss of oil or any of it being carried into the condenser by the exhaust. The same oil can be pumped through the bearings over and over again, being cooled in passage by a water coil.

16. Many additional reasons for the use of the steam turbine might be given, but my desire has been to make this letter as short and concise as possible; I believe, however, that the preceding will be more than sufficient to justify my recommendation. The ability to use highly superheated steam, the few moving parts and the ease of manipulation are alone sufficient to warrant its use.

17. It will also be noted that I have only recommended the use of a turbine in a vessel of moderate size. This is not because I have not faith in it but because I do not consider it good policy to change the type of motive machinery of battleships and large cruisers till after long and exhaustive trials and experience with the new motor in vessels of smaller size and less importance.

18. As this is a matter of great importance, I respectfully request that it be referred to the Board on Construction for consideration. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. MELVILLE,  
Engineer-in-Chief, U.S.N., Chief of Bureau.

The Naval Board on Construction has approved the recommendation made by Rear Admiral Melville that a trial be made of the new turbine engines in a scout ship, and if the suggestion meets with the favor of Secretary Moody, Congress will probably be asked for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the construction of a ship of about 5,000 tons, to be equipped with turbine engines of the approved pattern. Plans for a scout ship of the required size have been drawn and have received the approval of the Board on Construction.

#### SELECTION OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

A new system for the selection of young physicians for commissions as assistant surgeons in the Army has been devised by the Surgeon General of the Army and approved by the Secretary of War. The details for the plan are contained in an official letter recently written to the Secretary of War, and approved by him on Aug. 18. The Surgeon General's letter follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to propose the following modification of the method of admission to the Medical Corps of the Army.

"1. Qualification required: Candidates for the position of assistant surgeons, U.S. Army, must be physically sound; between age of 22 and 30 years; citizens of the United States, and graduates of a reputable medical school. They must present certificates of character and standing in the community, and have had at least one year hospital service or its equivalent in practice. Candidates must agree to accept commission and to serve five years unless sooner discharged, if found qualified.

"2. Preliminary examination will be required as follows: (a) physical; (b) written examination on the following subjects: Mathematics (arithmetic, algebra and plane geometry), geography, history, especially of the United States; general literature, Latin grammar and the reading of easy Latin prose. Special proficiency in the natural sciences will be accepted in lieu of a knowledge of Latin; English grammar, orthography and composition to be determined from the candidate's examination papers. (c) written examinations in the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics and normal histology.

"(d) The examinations will be conducted by boards of medical officers at the larger military stations in the United States by questions in the professional subjects sent from the Surgeon General's Office.

"(e) Contracts may be made with candidates who receive a mark of not less than 80 per cent. in the above-mentioned subjects. Those receiving contracts will be ordered to duty at the Army Medical School in Washington for instruction. (f) If more candidates receive the required marks than can be accommodated in the school, the requisite number will be selected according to their standing as shown by the examination.

"(g) The contract will call for a month pay of \$100 and no other compensation or allowance whatever, unless traveling under orders, when the usual travel pay for officers will be allowed.

"3. Course at the Army Medical School: (a) The school term will be from Oct. 1 to May 31. (b) At the close of the term the candidates for commission will be examined in the courses taught at the school and in surgery, practice of medicine, diseases of women and children, obstetrics, hygiene, bacteriology and pathology, and marked also for general aptitude as determined from their service at the school. Candidates claiming a knowledge of ancient or modern languages, higher mathematics or scientific branches other than medical, may be examined in the same and due credit given in determining relative standing of those commissioned.

"(c) The candidates standing highest in this final examination, who have received a mark of 80 per cent. or over, will be selected in the order of their standing to fill vacancies in the Medical Department, and recommended for commission. (d) Those receiving 80 per cent. or over, but who fail to enter the Corps for lack of vacancies, will be given certificates of graduation at the school and will be preferred for selection for volunteer commissions and for contracts. (e) The contracts of candidates found undesirable at any time after preliminary examination may be annulled by the Surgeon General of the Army.

"It would be a thorough examination, perfectly fair and strictly competitive from beginning to end and thus secure the very best men for the Service. It would allow of close observation of the candidates for commission and so determine their aptitude, which cannot now be accurately done. It would furnish a number of trained physicians who, failing to obtain vacancies in the Medical Corps, would be available for the position of contract surgeons, medical officers of the National Guard, and in time of war, for volunteer commission in the Army of the United States. It would tend to

spread a knowledge of military hygiene, etc., amongst the profession of the country.

"Finally it is believed that the scheme will prove attractive to the best talent among the young physicians of the country, and that the school advantages will be eagerly sought even in years when there is little chance for securing a commission."

#### MARE ISLAND NOTES.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 21, 1903.

Yesterday was the greatest day that Mare Island has seen for many a long time, when over a thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Naval Veterans and affiliated societies, together with their wives and families, visited the navy yard and witnessed the launching of the Sotoyomo.

The Army transport tug Slocum was the first to arrive here, loaded to its utmost capacity with G.A.R. members, who have been attending the big national convention which is being held in San Francisco all this week. The Mare Island tug, Unadilla, followed by four large steamers, arrived next. All preparations had been made here for the entertainment of the guests. The Mare Island station band, discoursing their gay music, were at the quay wall, a corporal's guard of marines was drawn up and Captain McCalla, the commandant, accompanied by several officers, was there to greet the visitors as they stepped ashore.

Special souvenir programs, bearing a picture of Captain McCalla, and excellent views of the yard, were distributed among the visitors. The homes of all the officers were thrown open for the entertainment of the guests and a most pleasant time was spent by the veterans. The feature of the day was, of course, the launching of tug No. 9. The little craft was gaily decorated with many colored flags, while at the bow and stern, snugly tied up ready to float out on the breeze at the required time, were the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

The honor of christening the boat fell to Miss Edelin Tilley, daughter of Capt. B. F. Tilley, captain of the yard, and right well did she perform her pleasant task. At exactly three minutes past twelve everything was in readiness. Naval Constructor Zahn gave the required signal, the last blocks beneath the tug were knocked away and Miss Tilley, with a good vigorous swing of the ribbon which held it, broke the bottle of wine against the side of the boat, at the same time pronouncing the words: "I name thee Sotoyomo." Amid a perfect din of steam whistles from all the boats and launches in the channel, the Sotoyomo went into the water.

The G.A.R. visitors then went to Vallejo where they were tendered a big reception and banquet by the local posts and the citizens. More boats came up in the afternoon, and it is estimated that between three and four thousand visitors were entertained in that city during the day.

Miss Williams is a guest of Mrs. A. A. McAllister on the island this week. Mrs. Merrill Miller came up from San Francisco last Tuesday and spent the day visiting friends on the island. Mrs. Miller is a great favorite in Navy circles and a large party was down to the boat to see her off when she left for the city at six o'clock.

All the marines that could be spared from the barracks and from the ships here went down to San Francisco Tuesday to participate in the big G. A. R. parade. They returned on the Unadilla that evening.

The Petrel was taken out of the dock on Monday, Aug. 16, and two days later the Wyoming went in. Yesterday the yellow flag was floated from the mast of the latter vessel as a result of three cases of measles discovered among the crew.

On Tuesday, the 17th, the torpedoboot destroyer Preble made a special run from here to Benicia, by order of the commandant, to convey to his home in that city a man who had been severely injured while working in the yard, a humane action that is causing favorable comment on all sides. The Preble also made a special run to San Francisco on the 19th with Captain McCalla aboard, who went down to attend the G.A.R. celebration. The work on the U.S.S. Boston is progressing rapidly and it is expected that it will be all completed in about eighteen days' time.

A draft of seventy-six men, now on their way here from the East, will report on the independence on the forenoon of Sunday, the 23d. It is probable that they will be assigned to the Petrel when that vessel is commissioned about Sept. 1.

The battalion of marines that will go to the Philippines to relieve the one now on duty there will leave San Francisco on the transport Thomas Sept. 1. Five officers will go with the battalion, three of whom, Capt. R. M. Cutts, Lieut. S. W. Brewster and Lieut. Caldwell Turner, are now at these barracks.

Each day this week one or the other of the submarine boats has been taken down to San Francisco bay, where the water was deep enough, and there given several submarine runs. The work has been very successful.

#### DAILY PROGRAM AT SEA GIRT.

The daily program at Sea Girt, N.J., from Sept. 2 to 12, is as follows:

Wednesday, Sept. 2.—Members' Match, N.R.A., and Seabury Long Range Military Match, Members' Match, N.J.S.R.A., All-Corners' Military Match, the Hayes' Match, the Gen. E. P. Meany Match, the New Jersey State Rifle Association Trophy Match, the Consolation Match, the Reading Memorial Match, the Spencer Match, the Reading Memorial Match, the Kuser Trophy Rapid Fire Match, the National Marksman's Match, the Reentry "any" Revolver Match, the Novice Reentry Revolver Match, the Reentry Military Revolver Match, the Disappearing Target Revolver Match, the Reentry Pistol Match, the Revolver Championship Match, the Pistol Championship Match, the Military Championship and the Military Record Matches.

Thursday, Sept. 3.—Continuation of the individual matches of September 2, the Inter-State Regimental Team Match, the Columbia Trophy Match and the New Jersey National Guard Team Match.

Friday, Sept. 4.—The Wimbledon Cup Match, the Inspectors' Match and continuation of the individual matches of September 2.

Saturday, Sept. 5.—The Skirmish Team Match and the Revolver Team Match.

Monday, Sept. 7.—The Leech Cup Match, the Inter-Club Match, the Company Team Match, the West Point-Annapolis Match and continuation of the individual matches of September 2.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.—The National Trophy Match.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.—The National Trophy Match.

Thursday, Sept. 10.—The Carbine Team Match, the Tyro Company Team Match, the Veterans' Team Match and continuation of the individual matches of September 2.

Friday, Sept. 11.—The Dryden Trophy Team Match.

Saturday, Sept. 12.—The President's Match and conclusion of the individual matches.

Sept. 3, 5, 8 and 11 team matches will have the preference and individual matches will continue provided they do not interfere with the team matches. The Seabury Long Range Military Rifle Match and the Spencer Match will close at 6 o'clock p. m. Sept. 10. All other individual matches will close at 5 p. m. Sept. 12, except the President's Match.

There will be teams from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont and probably several other Western States. Canada and Australia will also be represented.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Speaking of the recent accident to the boilers of the U.S.S. Maine, which reports published in London seriously declared to have resulted in bending and bursting ninety tubes of the vessel's boilers, whereas the real number of burst tubes was two, a writer in The Engineer, of London, says: "As to the cause, there is no basis of fact whatever for such an extraordinary idea as that the damage was due in any way to the firing of the guns, nor is there anything in the official reports suggesting such a connection. In fact, they do not mention the guns even. It cannot be sufficiently emphasized that the idea that the firing of a ship's guns is more dangerous to the tubes of a water-tube boiler than to those of cylindrical one, is without any basis whatever. Should there be the slightest liability for them to suffer in this respect, no sane person would for a moment think of putting them on board a warship, and I trust we have heard the last of such a foolish theory."

The protected cruiser Cleveland will have her speed trial on Sept. 1 on the Cape Ann course. The trial board, instead of meeting at Boston according to custom, will convene at Portland, Me. The Cleveland is being built at the works of the Bath Iron Works. Her sister vessel, the Denver, now being built by the firm of Neafie and Levy of Philadelphia, will have her trial along the same course on Oct. 15. The torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence will have her final trial on Sept. 2, when she will be speeded seaward from Portland. She is now at that port, engaged in the combined fleet and land maneuvers.

The Pacific Squadron, consisting of the flagship New York, the cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Bennington, the gunboat Concord and the naval tug Fortune, arrived at Bremerton, Washington, Aug. 14 from the northern cruise and anchored off the navy yard. The vessels left Dutch Harbor on the return Aug. 6, and enjoyed splendid weather all the way down. While in the north several bays in the Aleutian islands were inspected and soundings taken with a view to the establishing of a Government coaling station. The Bennington went as far west as the Siberian coast. The weather at Dutch Harbor is said to have been everything but agreeable. The health of the men was good and no accident occurred during the period. The New York will be repaired at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. The Bennington's boilers are in bad shape and it is quite certain that they must be repaired at once.

The captured Spanish gunboat Don Juan de Austria is reported by cable as having arrived at Chefoo, China, where she will remain until otherwise directed by the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Squadron. It is the desire of the Navy Department that a ship be maintained at Chefoo during the Russian occupancy of Nieu-Chwang, and one of the smaller vessels of the squadron is as efficient there as a larger vessel.

The Montgomery and Gloucester are reported at Montevideo, where they will probably remain for some time. These two vessels have been kept on the go pretty thoroughly for a long time now, and it will be a welcome change to them to remain at anchor for a few weeks.

The Navy Department will refuse to assign any acting assistant surgeon of the Navy to duty on foreign station. Several applications from acting assistant surgeons for duty on foreign stations have been received, but the Department holds that such temporary officers have not had enough experience in naval surgery for this duty, and that it would not be expedient for other reasons. The Navy Department intends, for the future, to assign officers of the Navy to command naval colliers, instead of civilian masters.

The new cruiser Cleveland, built by the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., was given a preliminary spin Aug. 24 over the Southport, Me., measured course, to test her machinery before the final official trial on the Cape Ann course, next week. The trial is understood to have been satisfactory to the builders.

The board on permanent naval barracks met in Washington on Monday, being composed as follows: President, Captain Thomas; Lieutenant Sellers, Surgeon Beyer and Civil Engineer Peary. The board laid out its approaching work and then adjourned to meet again on October 15. Engineer Peary is to consider matters pertaining to design, Surgeon Beyer those concerning ventilation and Lieutenant Sellers the housing and feeding of the recruits and enlisted men.

Princess Louise was sponsor for the new first-class battleship Dominion, which was launched at Barrow, England, Aug. 25. The Dominion will be one of the most effective of the battleships in the British navy. Her fighting specifications call for a vessel capable of delivering 20,880 pounds of metal from a broadside in one minute. She is a vessel 160,350 tons displacement, carries 12-inch armor plate, has an indicated horse-power of 18,000 and her nominal speed is 18.5 knots.

Orders were issued from the Bureau of Navigation this week detaching all of the officers assigned to duty at the Naval Academy from the Indiana, Chesapeake and Hartford, and directing them to return to their station at Annapolis. The entire complement of officers of the Chesapeake is relieved by this order, but only a few of the officers of the Indiana and Hartford are affected.

A circular of great interest to the enlisted men of the Navy has been prepared by the Bureau of Navigation and will soon be issued to the Service. It gives in detail the qualifications necessary for permanent appointment as chief petty officers in the Navy. Petty officers must, it says, show in themselves a good example of subordination, courage and attention to duty and must aid to the utmost of their ability, in maintaining discipline and efficiency. Candidates must be citizens. They must have such letters as they can procure from their commanding officers, stating their fitness for appointment. Previous service and efficiency reports will be carefully considered and general bearing and conduct taken into account. The Board must examine candidates to decide their manual and mental capabilities. Chief petty officers, to obtain permanent appointments at \$70 per month, must have had sea service as petty officer for at least a year. The circular goes on to give the special qualifications necessary for each class of petty officers—chief masters at arms, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, gun captains, quartermasters, turret captains, water tenders, machinists, commissary stewards, carpenter's mates, electricians, yeoman and bandmasters.

Companies E and F, 26th Infantry, arrived at Fort McIntosh, Texas, for station on Aug. 19.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

## Battleship Squadron.

ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. (Flagship of Admiral Barker.) Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. G. Eaton. Arrived at New York Navy Yard Aug. 24.  
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
CHICAGO, Capt. C. C. Cornwall. Taking part in Army and Navy maneuvers off Portland, Me.

## Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Boston.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Bahia Honda.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. A. Mertz. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Rockland Aug. 20.

## Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.  
INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. Arrived at Tompkinsville Aug. 23.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. At Villefranche.  
MACHIAS, Arrived at Genoa Aug. 26. (Lieut. Comdr. B. O. Scott ordered to command.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Villefranche.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Bahia.  
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Bahia Aug. 24.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Bahia.  
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived at Bahia Aug. 24.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Bremerton.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Bremerton.  
BOSTON, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Mare Island Yard.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. Arrived at Portland Ore. Aug. 23.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at Portland, Ore. Aug. 23.  
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.  
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Chefoo.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Sterling.) At Cavite.  
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Capt. U. Sebree. At Chefoo.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rogers. Arrived at Chefoo Aug. 26.  
ALBANY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Chefoo.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samolai.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. Sailed Aug. 19 from Honolulu for Bremerton.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Chefoo Aug. 26.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood. At Hankow.  
HELENA, Comdr. Sydney A. Staunton. Arrived at Nimrod Sound Aug. 26.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. Sailed June 21 from Cavite for Zamboanga.  
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. Reported at Pollok Aug. 13.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite Aug. 25.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Chefoo.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Chefoo.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beecher. At Chefoo.  
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Chefoo.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Chefoo.  
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Aug. 10 from Cavite for Chefoo.  
QUIROS, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed June 7 from Cavite for Jolo.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Arrived at Chefoo Aug. 26.  
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Mindanao.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. Arrived at Shanghai Aug. 21.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chefoo.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Sailed Aug. 26 from Chefoo for Shanghai.

WOMPATUCK. At Chefoo.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

## ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Temporarily assigned North Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
YANKEE (flagship), Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses. At Rockland, Me.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Sailed Aug. 23 from Portland on cruise.  
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed Aug. 24 from Santa Lucia for New York.  
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Reeves. Comdr. G. W. Mentz ordered to command. At Newport.  
PRAIRIE, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &amp;c.

ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE, Bttn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
APACHE, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra. Address San Juan, Porto Rico.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At San Juan.  
CHICKASAW, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. F. Carall. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Tompkinsville Aug. 26.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Sailed Aug. 26 from Boston for New York.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
FORTUNE, At Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.  
HIST, Lieut. Chas. Owens. At Newport.  
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address Honolulu.  
IWANA. At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MASSASOIT, Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Tompkinsville.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Detroit. Address there.  
MODOC. At League Island.  
MOHAWK, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
NEZINECOT (tug). At navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
NINA (tug). Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
ORCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PAWNEE. At Newport.  
FALCON, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.  
PONTIAC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH. Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. Arrived at Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 24.  
RAPIDO. Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
REPTILES, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.  
SIREN, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.  
STANDISH (tug). At New London.  
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.  
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed Aug. 22 from Cavite for San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Oyster Bay, N.Y.  
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.  
TRAFALGAR, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON, Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
UNADILLA. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.  
VIGILANT, Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). William F. Low, retired.  
The itinerary of the Enterprise is as follows: Leave Gibraltar about Aug. 25; leave Madeira about Sept. 5, arriving at Marblehead about Oct. 5. The permanent address of the ship until Aug. 10 will be training ship Enterprise, care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After that date, Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. On a cruise and is due to arrive in Long Island Sound about Sept. 15. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship) Comdr. G. F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. Capt. J. M. Miller ordered to command. At Navy Yard, New York.  
The Hancock will be placed in commission September 1 as a receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard. The Columbia will then be placed out of commission for repairs, and will again go into commission about October 15, for duty with the Atlantic Training Squadron. Capt. J. M. Miller has been ordered to command.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mend. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard, Norfolk.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
FURIFAN, Capt. C. H. Arnold ordered to command. At League Island.  
RICHMOND. At Norfolk, Va.  
SANTÉE, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY (nrlson ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.



## TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

Attached to the Coast Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, care of commander of Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. At Norfolk navy yard.

BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses, Jr. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

## TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

In active service under command of Lieut. H. K. Benham.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Proctor. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.

STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.

TRUXTON, Lieut. H. K. Benham. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.

WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed Aug. 24 from Rockland for Army and Navy maneuvers.

## TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.

CUSHING, At Annapolis.

McKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines. At Annapolis.

DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At Torpedo Station, Newport R.I.

HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

MACDONOUGH. Has been ordered in commission at Boston. Will be commanded by Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter.

MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.

CRAVEN, Lieut. R. N. Marble, Jr. Placed in commission Aug. 20 at Newport, R.I.

GRAMMES, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.

PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.

PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SOMERS, At Annapolis.

MORRIS, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. Placed in reserve Aug. 20 at Newport, R.I.

## FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS and WILKES.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 22. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALBERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Sailed from San Diego on short cruise Aug. 26.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.

CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At New London.

MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Arrived at Santa Barbara Aug. 23.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

AJAX, Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER. Sailed Aug. 4 from Hampton Roads for Cavite.

BRUTUS. Sailed Aug. 25 from Malta for Port Said.

CABER. At Rockland.

HANNIBAL. Arrived at Lambert's Point Aug. 27.

LEBANON. Arrived at Tompkinsville Aug. 24.

LEONIDAS. Sailed Aug. 22 from Lambert's Point for New York.

MARCELLUS. Arrived at Rockland Aug. 21.

NERO. Sailed Aug. 17 from Norfolk for San Domingo.

STERLING. Arrived at Wood's Hole Aug. 26.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station, D. San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Under orders for New York.

BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. On Alaskan cruise.

BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CANALIER—At Boston, Mass.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. E. C. Chaytor.

DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass. Capt. J. B. Butt.

ESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. J. W. Howison.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. B. Howland.

GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. O. D. Myrick.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tosler.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

McCULLOCH—Capt. W. C. Coulson. On cruise to Alaska.

McLANE—Laid up at Port Tampa, Fla.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan. On Alaskan cruise.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.

PERRY—Capt. Frank Tuttle. On cruise to Alaska.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fingar. On cruise to Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.

SLOOP PERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otto.

THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. D. A. Hall.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.

WINONA—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

## G.O. 138, JULY 31, 1903, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Department takes pleasure in publishing the following report from the C.O. of the U.S.S. Adams, dated at San Diego, Cal., July 1:

"I have the honor to invite the attention of the Department to the gallant conduct of H. D. Fadden, apprentice (coxswain), who saved the life of a shipmate under the following circumstances:

"The ship was at sea off the coast of California, when, during sail drill, O. C. Hawthorne, landsman for training, fell overboard from the futtock shrouds of the main rigging, striking his head on the gangway and being thus rendered insensible. Fadden, without waiting to divest himself of clothing, jumped overboard and supported his shipmate until they were rescued by the lifeboat. There is no doubt that this action saved Hawthorne's life, and Fadden himself was in great peril until picked up. The

life buoy was within twenty feet of them at the time, but Fadden, encumbered by his clothes and shoes, was unable to reach it.

"In my opinion this young man deserves a medal of honor with the gratuity, and I take pleasure in recommending him for it.

"The surgeon reports to me that Hawthorne was in a state of collapse when brought on board and that he is not yet entirely out of danger, although the symptoms are favorable."

The Department commends the prompt and courageous act of E. D. Fadden, coxswain, which reflects credit on the entire Service, and has awarded him a medal of honor.

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 21.—Lieut. R. McLean, to Washington, D.C., and report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for duty as assistant to inspector of target practice.

Chief Btsn. M. Wogan, detached Puritan; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty as assistant to captain of the yard at that place.

Btsn. F. E. Larkin, to Puritan, navy yard, League Island, Pa., Sept. 1, 1903.

Paym. Ck. N. B. Olsen, appointed Aug. 21, 1903, for duty on board Detroit.

Paym. Ck. D. Fisher, appointed Aug. 21, 1903, for duty on board Indiana.

AUG. 22.—Lieut. W. T. Tarrant, detached Mohican, Sept. 3, 1903; to home and wait orders.

Ensign S. Woods, to Mohican, Sept. 3, 1903.

Ensign C. E. Morgan, detached Texas, Sept. 1, 1903; to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. E. Morgan, resignation accepted, to take effect Sept. 6, 1903.

Asst. Surg. E. M. Brown, detached Naval Hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., to New York.

Gun. G. Charrette, to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1903.

Act. Gun. J. P. Dempsey, to Baltimore.

Paym. Ck. O. G. Haskett, appointment dated Aug. 12, 1903, for duty on Independence, revoked.

AUG. 23.—Sunday.

AUG. 24.—Comdr. T. H. Stevens, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; granted one month's leave abroad, beginning Sept. 1, 1903.

Act. Gun. A. Barker, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; granted sick leave of absence for two months.

War. Mach. M. Casey, detached Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in connection with fitting out of the Missouri, etc.; to Nevada.

Btsn. E. H. Eyckle, detached Indiana; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Paym. Ck. G. McBlair, appointed Aug. 24, 1903, for duty on Dixie from Sept. 15, 1903; orders Aug. 6 modified; not to proceed home.

Paym. Ck. C. F. Bennett, appointed Aug. 24, 1903, for duty on Alliance, from Sept. 10, 1903.

Paym. Ck. R. A. Ashton, appointed Aug. 24, 1903, for duty on board Montgomery. So much of orders Aug. 17 as directs him to proceed to United States revoked.

AUG. 25.—Surg. M. K. Johnson, detached Naval Academy, etc.; to duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Surg. M. S. Elliott, detached New York; to home and wait orders.

Surg. N. H. Drake, detached New York, as fleet surgeon, Pacific Squadron, etc.; to the Maine.

Surg. D. O. Lewis, to New York, as fleet surgeon, Pacific Squadron.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. C. Curl, detached duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to the New York.

Act. Gun. Arthur S. Pearson, detached New York; to Mohican.

First Lieut. R. Y. Rhea; 1st Lieut. H. D. South and 1st Lieut. F. J. Schwabe, commissioned 1st lieutenants in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

AUG. 26.—Comdr. J. D. Adams, detached Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., about Sept. 1, 1903, etc.; to duty as member of board of inspection at that yard.

Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, to duty in charge Naval Recruiting Station New York city, Sept. 1, 1903.

Comdr. A. B. Speyers, orders Aug. 6 and Aug. 24 modified. To report for duty at New York Navy Yard Sept. 1, 1903.

Lieut. W. P. Scott, on Sept. 1, 1903, detached Constellation, Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to the Missouri.

Lieut. Edward McCauley, Jr., on Sept. 3, 1903, detached Bureau of Ordnance, etc.; to South Atlantic Squadron as flag lieutenant.

Surg. W. R. DuBose, detached Maine; to duty in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Paym. Ck. F. A. Chase, appointed Aug. 26, 1903, for duty on board the Supply.

Paym. Ck. G. A. White, appointed Aug. 24, 1903, for duty on board Franklin, from Oct. 1, 1903. So much of order of Aug. 5 as directs him to proceed home revoked.

Rear Admiral F. A. Cook, commissioned rear admiral from March 21, 1903.

Asst. Nav. Constr. F. D. Hall, commissioned assistant naval constructor from July 23, 1903.

Asst. Nav. Constr. R. P. Schlachach and Asst. Nav. Constr. G. S. Radford, commissioned from July 23, 1903.

Lieut. R. H. Lamson, retired, died Aug. 14, 1903, at Portland, Ore.

Asst. Eng. J. J. Ryan, retired, died Aug. 7, 1903, at Chicago, Ill.

Carp. A. O. Goodsoe, retired, died Aug. 25, 1903, at Kittery, Me.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.F.S. Kentucky, Asiatic Station, August 26, 1903.

Lieut. J. J. Raby, Oregon; to Monadnock.

Lieut. I. V. Gillis, Monadnock; to Kentucky.

Lieut. R. W. McNeely, Monocacy; to Kentucky.

Act. Gun. W. H. Walker, Monocacy; to Cincinnati.

War. Mach. C. J. Collins, Monocacy; to Cincinnati.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Murphy, Monocacy; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. C. S. Williams, Monterey; to Yokohama Hospital.

War. Mach. J. E. Jones, Wisconsin; to Yokohama Hospital.

AUG. 27.—Capt. B. P. Lamberton on September 3 detached lighthouse board to command South Atlantic Squadron.

The following officers are detached from the vessels named, and are ordered to the Naval Academy: Commander W. F. Halsey, Chesapeake; Lieut. Commander F. J. Schell, Indiana; Lieut. L. A. Cotton, Chesapeake; Lieut. E. T. Pollock, Chesapeake; Lieut. H. K. Hinds, Chesapeake; Lieut. W. R. Shomaker, Chesapeake; Lieut. A. B. Norf, Chesapeake; Lieut. N. L. Jones, Chesapeake; Lieut. G. F. Cooper, Hartford, and Lieut. M. E. Trench, Hartford.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached Chesapeake, to Nipic.

Paym. G. P. Dyer, on Aug. 29 detached duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Pensacola, for duty as general storekeeper, purchasing pay officer and paymaster.

Paym. H. L. Robins, about Aug. 31 detached duty as purchasing pay officer, general storekeeper and paymaster of yard, Pensacola, Fla., to duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to settle accounts.

Paym. J. C. Sullivan, to additional duty as pay officer of Puritan.

Btsn. P. Herbert, to duty Sept. 1 in Equipment Department, Boston Navy Yard.

Act. Gun. A. McHugh, detached Indiana, to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Act. War. Mach. J. J. Cotter, detached Olympia, to Baltimore.

Paym. Ck. C. E. Beaty, appointment to duty, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., revoked.

Cable from Rear Admiral Cotton, Aug. 27.

Lieut. T. Moale, Jr., detached Brooklyn, to Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

War. Mach. T. F. Hobby, detached Brooklyn, to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 22. Capt. R. M. Cutts, and 1st Lieuts. S. W. Brewster and T. C. Turner, from Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., to report to Capt. E. R. Lowndes, commanding, for duty with Battalion of Marines to sail for Philippines via Army transport Sept. 1, 1903.

Second Lieutenants W. E. Smith and E. R. Beadle, from Marine Barracks, New York, to duty with company of Marines detailed for service in the Philippines, to leave Aug. 26, 1903.

Capt. J. W. Brotch, from Marine Barracks, League Island, to command company of Marines to leave that post Aug. 26, 1903, for Philippines.

Second Lieut. J. J. Meade, from Marine Barracks, League Island, to duty with company of Marines to leave that post Aug. 26, 1903, for Philippines.

First Lieut. F. M. Estick, to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., for duty.

AUG. 23. Capt. R. M. Cutts, from duty as judge advocate, and 1st Lieuts. S. W. Brewster and T. C. Turner from duty as members of the G.C.M. at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. W. H. Pritchett, detailed as judge advocate, and 1st Lieutenants Jay M. Salladay and T. E. Backstrom as members of the G.C.M. at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. Wade L. Jolly, from duty in charge of recruiting at Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, for duty.

First Lieut. F. M. Eslick, orders to duty at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., revoked, and ordered to assume charge of recruiting at Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.

Second Lieut. C. J. E. Cuggenheim, to report at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty with company organized at that post for service in the Philippines.

First Lieut. W. C. Harlee, detached from Battalion of Marines on arrival at San Francisco, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Fessenden, which has been doing duty on the Great Lakes, is being dismantled at Buffalo, N.Y., preparatory to a trip to the Atlantic Ocean. The boat is a side-wheeler and is of 52 feet beam. Inasmuch as the locks of the Welland canal, through which she will have to pass, are only 45 feet wide, it became necessary to remove the port wheel. The Fessenden has been ordered to Tampa, Fla.

AUG. 21.—Capt. J. W. Collins, ordered from New York city to Redbank, N.J., for temporary duty, and then to New York city.

Chief Engineer H. L. Boyd, granted 10 days' extension of leave.

Chief Engineer H. W. Spear, granted 20 days' leave of absence.

Lieut. P. W. Lauriat, granted 40 days' leave of absence.

AUG. 22.—Lieut. John Boedeker, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

Chief Engineer L. C. Cutchin, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

AUG. 24.—1st Lieut. George N. Daniels, granted 10 days' extension of leave of absence.

Chief Engineer Charles T. Tupper, detached the Guthrie and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Charles W. Munroe ordered to the Dallas.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that acting assistant surgeons in the Navy are not entitled to mounted pay.

A decision of not little importance to pay clerks of the Navy was rendered this week by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Paymaster's Clerk George T. Southgate, who was nominated for duty by Asst. Paym. A. Hovey-King for duty with the Second Torpedo Flotilla, comprising five torpedo-boat destroyers, each having a complement of sixty-nine persons. The Comptroller states that the law provides payment for only clerks to paymasters on vessels of the first, second and third rates, receiving ships, store ships, supply vessels, and clerks to fleet paymasters; and as the Torpedo Boat Flotilla does not come within the above description he decides that there is no authority of law for the payment of a pay clerk appointed for duty in connection therewith.

On the night of Nov. 15, 1900, \$179.85 belonging to the United States Government, and for which Capt. S. B. Bootes, Asst. Commissary of Subsistence, U.S.N., was accountable, was stolen from the commissary store-house at Hilo, I.P.I. Captain Bootes being at that time depot commissary at Hilo; \$75.20 was recovered, leaving a net shortage of \$104.64, which Captain Bootes made good from his private funds. Later a board of survey decided that neither Captain Bootes nor any of his subordinates was responsible for the loss and a bill was introduced in Congress for the repayment of the sum to Captain Bootes, but it never passed. The Comptroller has been asked by the Secretary of War whether or not the claim of Captain Bootes for repayment comes within the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, entitled "An act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army." In deciding that the claim does not come within the provisions of this act the Comptroller holds that the act relates only to unsettled accounts or outstanding charges in the accounts of disbursing officers.

In the case of Private Elton O. Ferris, Troop F, 7th Cav., found guilty of neglect of duty, and sentenced by a general court martial to be confined at hard labor for six months, and to forfeit six months' pay General Chaffee in reviewing the proceedings says: "The evidence shows that the accused, when detected, was lying on a bale of hay with the troop quartermaster sergeant. While this does not excuse the accused, the non-commissioned officer was indifferent to thus permit a plain neglect of duty on the part of a private, even, in a way, encouraging the neglect by participating, to a certain extent, in it. Again, it is noted in the record that sentinels were posted for a tour of four hours' duty, instead of two hours as is usual. While the officer of the day in his testimony testifies that no orders were given for the unusual length of a tour as a sentinel, yet he understood such was the wish of the guard; in other words, that the guard was being run without the direction of a superior officer,—rather a lax way of soldiering. The sentence is reduced Aug. 18, 1903, to confinement at hard labor for three months at the station of his troop and forfeiture of ten dollars per month for three months."



## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1903.

At last the Boston Navy Yard is to be equipped with wireless telegraphy, the contract having been awarded to Pigeon & Son of Boston, the work to be completed sometime in October. The connection will be made from Cape Cod, where a pole and suitable buildings are being erected. This end of the line will face the officers' quarters in the yard.

Comdr. E. J. Dorn, formerly of the U.S.S. Wabash and recently promoted, is assigned to the Equipment Department. With Mrs. Dorn he is getting settled in his shore quarters, where he has for neighbors Commander and Mrs. Moore and Paymaster and Mrs. Ring. Mrs. Dorn is at present entertaining her young nephew, Charles Graham Halpine, son of Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine, U.S.N., retired, a lively lad who aspires to and will undoubtedly enter Annapolis in the near future.

There is a prospect of some social gaiety at the navy yard this winter with several young ladies and matrons residing there.

Mr. John Woolsey Hudson, the oldest employe at the yard, is enjoying a leave of absence and witnessed the yacht races in New York Bay.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minnett has arrived for duty on the U.S.S. Wabash, his last station being Samoa. Chaplain Johnson McC. Bellows has also reported for duty on same ship. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Pigman have returned from the White Mountains.

Major and Mrs. Robert H. Patterson, Art. Corps, and family leave Fort Warren shortly for Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., where the Major has been ordered. His former quarters will be occupied by the coming commander of the Coast Artillery of this district, Mr. Samuel M. Mills, now in command at Portland, Me. Heretofore the colonel commanding has been stationed at Fort Banks, where Brig. Gen. John L. Tienron still remains, pending the arrival of Major C. W. Foster from Fort Russell, Wyo. Fort Warren is somewhat isolated, situated well out in the harbor and dependent upon the Government tug Henry Wilson, whereas Fort Banks is on the mainland and conveniently accessible.

Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, Art. Corps, of Fort Andrews, who was so seriously injured at Portland, has left for Washington to enter the hospital for further treatment. Dr. Matthews of Fort Warren is on sick leave. This post is nearly deserted, with so many men at Portland. Capt. Otho W. E. Farr and Mrs. Farr left Monday for Portland, where Captain Farr acted as referee. Lieut. Guy T. Scott of Fort Banks left with Mrs. Scott for Baltimore last week, where Lieutenant Scott is detailed for recruiting service.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Stewart of Fort Hancock, N.Y., will succeed Colonel Mills, after the maneuvers at Portland, as commander of the military posts in that district.

A delightful visit was made to Fort Preble, Portland, during the week, upon Colonel Mills, who, although extremely busy, had a good word to say and was ready to impart information. Capt. R. F. Wynne, U.S.M.C., accompanied his father, Mr. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, to Cushing Island, Portland Harbor, early in the week, where he hopes to recuperate after a serious illness.

Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger and Mrs. Alger are guests at the Profile House, White Mountains.

Governor John L. Bates, accompanied by his staff and several military men, will participate in the dedication of the monument to Sir William Johnson at Lake George on Sept. 7, going as guests of the Society of Colonial Wars.

At the New Falmouth Hotel, Portland, are quartered many Army and Navy officers who show an interest in the "Maine Room," devoted to men and women who have become famous and a credit to their native State, among them the late Commodore Preble, U.S.N.; Adj. Gen. John T. Richards, retired, now in charge of the Military Home at Johnson, Tenn.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired; Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, who received the sword of Lee at Appomattox; John D. Long, Hon. William P. Frye; Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of smokeless powder; Congressman Littlefield and others. In the room are pictures and trophies of value and interest.

There is much local interest in the forthcoming marriage of Edith Musgrave Barclay, daughter of Capt. C. J. Barclay, U.S.N., formerly captain on this yard, and Capt. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., both of whom made many friends while here. The groom is a Massachusetts man. Capt. George F. F. White is on leave and spent Sunday with his family at North Easton, where he has a house filled with treasures picked up during his many cruises.

Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M. Dept., has arrived to relieve Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, who takes a three months' leave before sailing for Manila.

M.H.B.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 24, 1903.

The superintendent has issued an important order which says in effect that as the present Fourth Class has been in the Academy long enough to learn military discipline and that now they are fully acquainted with the ins and outs of the Academy, after Aug. 1 all demerits given to midshipmen for violations of rules and neglect of duty will count. If any midshipman has more than 300, the number allowed for the Plebe class, he will be immediately forced to resign. Up to Aug. 1 the demerits awarded the members of this class were only given to warn them to avoid in the future, but now any dereliction of duty will be punished with demerits and possibly in other ways, as midshipmen caught smoking are first given a number of demerits varying from 15 to 25, and if caught the second time are given a term on the prison ship Santee.

There are three conduct grades at the Academy. If a midshipman is on the first it means that in the last month he has not received over 25 demerits and is allowed all liberty which is given. The other two grades are allowed to midshipmen who have obtained over this number of demerits and they must stay in the Academy while the others are allowed their liberty. Since the new Fourth Class has been in the Academy there has always been a Santee squad, as it is called, large or small. This punishment and guard duty are the two things the midshipmen learn to hate, but they are effective in disciplining the new plebes. The new class of 517 is almost as large as the three upper classes combined. They are a good representative body of American youth.

Probably the largest midshipman in the class is Horace Dyer of Minnesota, who is nearly six feet five and is now cadet commander of the plebe battalion, the highest office a plebe can hold. He is closely pressed by the cadet Adjutant Pritchard, who is also over six feet four. Several midshipmen, who show an especial aptness for mathematics, have been selected to instruct other members of their own class. Quite a number made exceptionally fine grades on their entrance examinations, one candidate making almost perfect in all his mathematics. One of the hardest cases this year was that of Candidate Jeffries of Iowa, who made about the best marks on the entrance "exams," having an absolutely perfect mark in two exams, and then was rejected physically on a nearsightedness in his left eye, his right being perfect.

The storekeeper had laid in a large supply of shoes in the most common sizes and also a dozen number "tens," thinking possibly that they might be used. It turned out that three stalwart midshipmen were admitted who required number eleven shoes and they had to be made to order. The Naval Hospital has always had some inmates, the principal cause of complaint seem-

ing to be sore and inflamed feet caused by the new regulation shoes. There are no serious cases at the hospital. Prof. P. R. Alger of the Naval Academy has been ordered to the Army Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, N.Y., for duty in connection with the inspection of guns. The torpedo boats Porter and Dupont will arrive at the Naval Academy during the first part of September for duty in the instruction of midshipmen. The Cushing and Somers, now stationed here, will leave upon the arrival of the other boats, the Somers going to Norfolk and the Cushing going to Washington to take part in the regatta on Labor Day.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 20, 1903.

Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, E.C., who has been taking his West Point graduating leave at Fort Mason, Cal., will start for the Philippines on Sept. 1. He will have charge of two million pesos that have been coined in San Francisco for use in the Islands.

Capt. William R. Smedberg, 14th Cav., has just left the city for his station at Fort Grant. Lieuts. Peyton G. Clark and Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., left Alcatraz Island on Thursday for Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Alden C. Knowles and John M. Kelso, 13th Inf., came over from the Discharge Camp to Alcatraz Island on Wednesday, to take station. Lieutenant Knowles has been assigned to Co. E, and Lieutenant Kelso to Co. G. Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., has been made post adjutant of Alcatraz Island.

Ensign and Mrs. Horne, nee Miss McClurg, have been the honored guests at several pleasant affairs recently, among them a breakfast party with Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., and a luncheon on the U.S.S. Mohican.

The troops from the Presidio made a very fine showing in the great Grand Army parade on Tuesday. Lieut. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 7th Inf., was in command. Major C. W. Hobbs was in command of the Artillery force. The three batteries of Field Artillery were under command of Major J. V. White, and the battalions of Coast Artillery were under Major H. H. Ludlow and Capt. C. H. Hunter.

Contract Surgeon G. Parker Dillon has been relieved from duty at Ordnance Barracks and stationed at the general hospital, Presidio. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Rockhill, of Redlands, Cal., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Rockhill at the Presidio.

Capt. James W. Hinkley, Art. Corps, has relieved Capt. E. A. Millar as adjutant of the Presidio and the Artillery district of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Millar have filled a large place in the affairs of the Presidio during the past year and are now to take station in Washington, D.C.

Major General Arthur MacArthur and his staff witnessed the performance of "Shenandoah" at the California theater on Monday evening. The party consisted of General MacArthur, Capt. Parker W. West, Capt. C. R. Howland, Col. George Andrews, Major C. A. Devol, Major H. M. Morrow, Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Lieut. Col. H. S. Kilbourne, Col. F. M. Cox, Col. D. P. Heap, Major George O. Squier, Major W. E. Birkheimer, Capt. D. S. Stanley, Capt. W. T. Johnston and Major Ogden Rafferty, who were the special guests of Mr. Edward Ackerman, general manager of the California theater.

The following officers registered at headquarters the first of the week: Major F. R. Keefe, surgeon; Lieuts. Thomas A. Jones, Art. Corps; S. A. Campbell, 15th Inf., and S. B. West, 15th Inf.

The officers of the Presidio are rejoicing over the news that the ranking colonel of the Artillery Corps, Col. Charles Morris, has been assigned to the command of the Presidio and the Artillery District of San Francisco. Major Charles W. Hobbs, the present commanding officer of the Presidio and the Artillery District, has been ordered to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, the recently appointed Inspector General of the Department of California, has been ordered to Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. K. Wright, 7th Inf., who is just about to receive his promotion to the grade of major, has been assigned to the command of the casual detachment of the Presidio.

Many regrets are heard on all sides that we are soon to lose the 7th Infantry from the Presidio. One battalion will sail on the Logan on Sept. 5.

Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., and Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., are at the Presidio awaiting the arrival of their regiment from the Philippines.

Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., has had a neat little pamphlet printed containing the address delivered by Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, 13th Inf., at the raising of the flagstaff at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island.

Among the Army ladies who sailed Aug. 1 from San Francisco on the transport Sheridan for Guam and Manila were Mrs. John B. Kerr, Mrs. William A. Mann, Mrs. George P. Chase and three children, Mrs. L. S. Morey, Mrs. S. J. Burroughs, Mrs. C. A. Scott, Mrs. W. P. Hill, Mrs. S. J. Morris, Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Mrs. C. P. Kerr, Mrs. W. H. Corbuser, Mrs. John F. Madden, Mrs. O. M. Holliday, Mrs. A. H. Beaumont, Mrs. H. A. Wells.

## FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Aug. 22, 1903.

With the departure of the battalion Sunday morning, Aug. 10, for a month's stay at Clearwater, society is having a long needed rest. Capt. I. C. Jenks and Capt. J. A. Moss are the only officers remaining. Captain Jenks being in command of the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford gave a charming little family dinner Friday evening, Aug. 14, at which they entertained Dr. and Mrs. Newgarden, Miss Fugur and Captain Moss. Mrs. I. C. Jenks, who spent a few days visiting the Yellowstone Park, returned Wednesday morning, Aug. 12.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. A. Matile entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison and a few visiting friends from Helena Saturday afternoon at luncheon. The menu was a delicious one, and thoroughly enjoyed by all. Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the East for some months, returned Aug. 14, looking the picture of health.

As a token of their appreciation, esteem and respect, the officers of the 24th Infantry presented to Gen. Leon A. Matile a beautiful silver fruit bowl with the following inscription engraved thereon: "To General Leon A. Matile, U.S.A., from the officers of his old regiment, the 24th Infantry, Aug. 15, 1903." The pretty little ceremony took place in the Officers' Club Saturday evening, Aug. 15. Captain Moss made the customary presentation speech in a few well chosen words, General Matile accepting the gift, and responding to the Captain's remarks in a very nice little impromptu speech to the officers present. Upon the completion of General Matile's remarks the battalion, which was stationed outside, sang "Auld Lang Syne," after which the band played a number of patriotic airs.

Miss McConnell of Helena, spent Friday and Saturday in the post, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jenks. Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., was a visitor at the post on Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. Nelson gave a delightful informal party Friday evening, Aug. 14. During the band concert the guests appeared themselves on the porch, which presented a cozy appearance, having couches, chairs and rugs arranged attractively. After the concert dancing was engaged in for some time, the music being furnished by the post mandolin club. Later delicious refreshments

were served and good-byes were said. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson's guests were: Captain Moss, Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Miss McConnell, Major and Mrs. Dent, Miss Dent, Dr. and Mrs. Newgarden, Miss Fugur, Captain Laws, Lieutenants Sweeney, Burt, McDonald, Fravel, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Dr. Sievers and a few friends from Helena.

The many friends of Mrs. Matile will be pleased to learn that she has recovered from her recent serious illness.

Capt. and Mrs. Jenks gave a delightful concert party Friday evening, Aug. 21. After the concert light refreshments were served. Among Capt. and Mrs. Jenks' guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Rasell.

Dr. Sievers, our popular exchange officer, entertained the officers and ladies of the post Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, at a watermelon feast at the Officers' Club. Much enjoyment was had disposing of the fruit and all had a jolly good time.

Color Sergeant and Mrs. Zack Ewing have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mamie, to Commissary Sergeant Rivers on Monday, Aug. 31.

## FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Aug. 24, 1903.

Lieut. F. B. Edwards, Art. Corps, has been on a visit to Eureka Springs and Clarksville this week. On Sept. 1 he and Mrs. Edwards, now at this post, will take up their residence at Eureka Springs and will remain there until the end of October. Lieutenant Edwards expects to be relieved soon from his recruiting detail and will then join his company at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Mrs. E. M. Huchins, mother of Mrs. L. T. Richardson, has been ill with chills and fever, but is now well on the road to recovery. This place is full of malaria and it is a wonder that the whole command is not down with it. The valleys in this vicinity are clothed in a thick, malarial mist each evening and people cannot live close to the river just above the town. The air at the post, however, is dry and pleasant in comparison with that below us.

Dr. Carle E. Bentley, son of Major Edwin Bentley of Little Rock, and recently a contract surgeon here, will leave this week for a visit to New York city and Niagara Falls. Major Bentley is a retired surgeon of the Regular Army and his son is a successful practitioner in the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Vose gave a dinner complimentary to Lieut. Raymond Sheldon of the post on Monday. He is to leave this week for Fort Leavenworth as a student officer at the General Service and Staff College. The Vose home was most charmingly decorated throughout and the table prettily arranged for the guests. After dinner a general good time was enjoyed by everybody, music and songs providing a great deal of fun.

Lieut. George Rozelle was a visitor at the post on Monday. He is at present located at Rogers, Ark., and has been assigned to Co. C here.

Present indications point to our leaving for the Philippines before the end of the year and consequently our plans have been greatly upset. Although it is the intention of the Department to have maneuvers again this fall, it is very doubtful whether we shall participate for we shall scarcely have time. We have heard no expression of regret so far.

Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Richardson expect to take a leave early next month and will be absent for six weeks. Lieutenant Marshall, with his bride, is expected here about Sept. 1. He intended to remain on leave until the end of October, but unforeseen circumstances have changed his plans. He has been having a very lively time at Baraboo, Wis.

Miss Viola Margaret Shields, of Highland Park, near Chicago, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Vose, expects to remain throughout September at the fort and will then return North via Memphis. Miss Shields is an accomplished musician and vocalist and is a great delight to all those who have the good fortune to be near her.

We understand that Major Abner Pickering, Lieut. I. W. Leonard and Lieut. H. Graham, all of the 2d Infantry and now stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., are to change their location and join us here. This will be a great addition to the post and will live things up considerably. Major Pickering and Lieutenant Leonard are both married, but we have plenty of vacant quarters now and there is room for everyone.

## CABANAS BARRACKS.

Cabanas Barracks, Cuba, Aug. 22, 1903.

The small community left behind at Cabanas Barracks regret very much the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Howard S. Miller from that place, for Cienfuegos, where they will remain until the troops now preparing to leave there for the States sail for the North Sept. 15 or thereabouts.

Lieut. G. L. Wertenbaker is the new and valuable addition to the official family of Cabanas, having recently "drove up" from Cienfuegos, where he has been stationed.

A dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Miller was tendered by Mrs. C. H. Hilton, wife of Capt. C. H. Hilton, the evening preceding Lieut. and Mrs. Miller's departure, and it was followed by an informal reception which all the officers and ladies attended to bid farewell to two of their number. The officers' mess, ably superintended by Mrs. Coward, gave a pleasant farewell dinner to the couple Thursday night.

"To pack or not to pack," has been the question upon which many a debate has taken place among those interested in things moving in Vedado and Santa Clara, but Cabanaites for the present are patiently waiting on the fence, without argument, while the great question of their prospective moving in the near future to Bahia Honda is being decided for them in Washington.

A merry party of nine spent Sunday in the pleasant waters of the Playa, to which place it was driven in post Dougherty wagons. A jolly time was reported by all. The party included Capt. and Mrs. Hilton, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Coward, Lieutenants Watson, Lambdon and Wertenbaker, Helen and Don Hilton.

A better trained band than that connected until recently with headquarters at Vedado, now ordered to Fort Williams, could not be found in the United States Army, and the tri-weekly concerts will be greatly missed by the American Army people it leaves behind in a couple of weeks.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 24, 1903.

Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, recently promoted, will leave shortly to join his new station at Santiago, Cuba. The Major has been confined to his quarters for several days by illness but is once more about.

Thirty-eight recruits, in charge of Lieut. J. P. Terrell of this garrison, arrived last week from Jefferson Barracks, and have been assigned to the 6th, 7th, 19th and 20th Field Batteries. Lieut. Samuel Frankenberg, Art. Corps, is spending a brief leave at his home in West Virginia.

The supporters of the home team were treated to a "dopey" exhibition of the game on the home diamond Thursday afternoon, when Minneapolis took a fall out of Riley to the tune of 9-3. Riley's poor backing up of Mains aided materially in fattening the visitor's score. Riley failed to score until the fifth, when they sent two across the plate. The good work continued until the ninth, and the home team all but won out.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., Engineer officer



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## VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

The 1st Regiment of Vermont, Colonel Estey, went into camp at Burlington for a week, from Aug. 8 to 15, and company, battalion and regimental drills, guard duty and rifle practice kept the men busy. The health of the men was excellent during the week.

While some men on leave were returning to camp on the night of Aug. 9 on the electric cars a fight was started between several of the national guardsmen and some of the Regulars at Fort Ethan Allen. Blows were struck but there were officers on the car and one man from the Vermont regiment was placed under arrest and the disturbance quieted. Several of the men were disorderly and were arrested by the guard, among them being several non-commissioned officers. They were tried by summary court and the men were all fined and the non-coms. reduced. Colonel Estey, consequently, revoked the order allowing general passes.

There was considerable trouble at the camp because of the theft of equipments and it was found necessary to have guards, under arms, posted in the company streets to protect property.

The camp was a most successful one, although there was considerable rain and several drills had to be cancelled. Nevertheless the men made great improvement and worked hard and the discipline on the whole was commendable.

Governor McCullough, on Aug. 13, reviewed the regiment, and a feature of the parade, which added greatly to its attractiveness, was the presence of the seven troops of Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, in command of Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler. The Regulars made an excellent appearance and at the close of the review they gave a short exhibition drill. The Governor, after the review, went with Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler, 2d U.S. Cav., to Fort Ethan Allen, where they were entertained at luncheon by Colonel Schuyler. The regiment broke camp Aug. 13 and returned to its home station.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. M.—The 27th Infantry arrived in the Philippines in January and February, 1902. It will probably remain at least two years. See page 1232 of our issue of Aug. 22.

A. L. W.—Write to the superintendents of the U.S. Naval and Military Academies at Annapolis and West Point, respectively, for the printed rules governing admission of cadets. For full printed particulars of the appointment of 2d lieutenants to the Army write War Department, Washington, D.C., and for printed circular governing the appointment of 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps write Navy Department. In these circulars full information is given as to qualifications, examinations, etc., of candidates.

BLUEJACKET.—An enlisted man of the Navy cannot be promoted to 2d lieutenant of Marines. He would have to be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to appear before an examining board for the examination of candidates, if eligible. Write to the Navy Department for the circular governing the examination of candidates. Major J. S. Pettit, U.S.A., is on duty at Washington, D.C., in the office of the Inspector General.

C. W. A.—The Krag rifle was actually adopted in 1892, but the model that was put into use is that of 1892, the following year. In other words, the make of rifle was adopted before the model to be used was approved.

W. D. M. asks: When does 1st Lieut. M. Childs, 12th U.S. Inf., retire for age? Answer: March 14, 1922. Generals Lee and Wheeler, we believe, are the only ex-Confederate officers now holding commissions in the Army of the United States.

CONSTANT.—The name "Edgar" Fitzgerald has not been found on the records of Company H, 6th Infantry, during the past five years. The records, however, show one "Edward A." Fitzgerald, discharged May 30, 1902, at Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., by expiration of service, a private, Casual Detachment, 6th Infantry, having been transferred from Company H. There is no record of his subsequent enlistment.

F. S.—Charles Hanna, formerly of Company D, 6th Infantry, was re-enlisted Dec. 27, 1901, and assigned to Company E, 4th Infantry, with which organization he was shown present for duty April 30, 1903, date of latest muster roll received. The 4th Infantry sailed from San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1903, on transport Logan, and arrived at Manila, P.I., June 26, 1903. The soldier's name does not appear on the reports of deaths in the Philippines to include Aug. 2, 1903, date of latest cable report.

A. L. S.—Discharge by purchase in the Marine Corps has been entirely done away with by operation of law of Aug. 13, 1902, and none has been granted since that date. Any statements made contrary to the above are incorrect.

E. E. A. writes: In your issue of this date (23d inst.), in answer to "F. W. H.," in Answers to Correspondents, you give May 26, 1865, the date of Gen. Kirby Smith's surrender, as the official date of the end of the Civil War. Strictly speaking, should it not be Aug. 20, 1865? This was the date of President Johnson's proclamation announcing "that the said insurrection" (referring to Texas) "is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquillity and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America." This proclamation was promulgated in General Orders No. 84, War Dept., A.G.O., Washington, Oct. 4, 1865. Answer: May 26, 1865, is the official date as to the ending of "hostilities" during the Civil War, but Aug. 20, 1865, is the official date of the ending of the war proper. The official memoranda from the War Department on the date of wars, etc., issued Jan. 13, 1900, says: "War of the Rebellion, April 19, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1865. Actual hostilities, however, commenced upon the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865."

O. C. W. asks: Having served as a Volunteer in the Spanish-American War, got an excellent discharge, came back; was out two months, and enlisted in the Regular Army without having my discharge with me or with telling of my previous service, now being on my second enlistment with four years' service, could I be tried for fraudulent enlistment? Answer: No. Can I get the pay coming to me for my continuous service? And it is not probable that you could you having full tell of your first service.

D. E. 6.—There have been cases when officers, out of confirmation by the Senate. In 1791 the President appointed the officers of the line and the Act July 1802 authorized him to offer the Cavalry. The act of June 6, 1812, authorized him to confer brevet rank. The message to Congress in 1822 President Monroe cited "from the whole body of his fellow citizens." He held that Congress had any authority to limit him by prescribing rules for such appointments.

CIVILIAN.—It is office which confers authority, and not rank. Rank merely fixes the order of precedence though, as Washington said: "Military rank and eligibility to command are ideas which cannot be separated." The Articles of War prior to 1806 did not mention rank, but required the "eldest officer" to command.

X. X. X.—An officer can select his quarters according to his rank, whether he is a bachelor or otherwise.

of the post, assisted by several enlisted men, is making a survey of the reservation and the adjacent lands acquired from citizens, which will be used for maneuver purposes this fall. A completed map will be ready before the commencement of the fall exercises.

The 20th Field Battery is making a two days' practice march to Wakefield, Kas., and return.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Aug. 24, 1903.

Field day was held here Friday, Aug. 21. Lieut. F. H. Burr was starter and Lieuts. A. M. Shipp and C. F. Humphrey were judges. In the 100-yard dash Pvt. John J. Ryan, Co. E, 20th Inf., was first; no time was taken. Putting 16-lb. shot was won by Corp. Davis, Co. H, 20th Inf., 22 ft. 10 1-4 inches. Running broad jump, Pvt. Cassidy, Co. H, 14 ft. 2 1-2 inches. Low hurdles, 20-yards, Pvt. Davis, Co. H. Hammer throwing, 12-lb. hammer, Sergt. Dooley, Co. G, 20th Inf., 91 ft. 8 inches. Pole vault, Pvt. Cassidy, Co. H, 20th Inf., 8 ft. 6 inches. Sack race, Pvt. Cassidy, Co. H.

In the tug of war between teams of eight men from the 20th and 3d Infantry the contest was won by the 3d. Three-legged race, Kent and Cafferty, Co. H, 20th Inf. Running high jump, Pvt. Vernen, Co. F, 4 ft. 4 inches. One mile run, Corporal Grey, Co. G, 3d Inf., 5 min. 3 secs. Potato race, Pvt. Kent, Co. H, 20th Inf. Relay race, teams from the 20th Inf. and 3d Inf., won by 20th.

## CAMP THOMAS.

During the stay of Troop C, 7th U.S. Cavalry, Capt. O. W. Bell commanding, at Savannah, Ga., they took advantage of their visit to have target practice at the Avondale Range, situated but a couple of miles from the city, and without doubt one of the finest ranges in the country. The site could not be better, besides being thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience.

On Aug. 10 the troops reached home, most enthusiastic over their trip and experiences and with nothing but highest praise and appreciation for the good people of Savannah.

## SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Adolph L. Kline, 14th N.Y., in his efforts to retain the command of that organization, in spite of the recommendation of Gen. James McLeer, commanding the 2d Brigade, that he be placed on the retired list, has now enlisted, either personally or through friends, the sympathy and aid of Postmaster George H. Roberts, Jr., in his behalf. Other politicians have also been using influence to have the wishes of the brigade commander set aside. It is hoped that the Governor will uphold the interests of the service and military discipline by supporting General McLeer, and turn a deaf ear to politicians. The bad condition of the 14th, which has existed some years, is sufficient evidence of the need of a change, and shows the wisdom of General McLeer's recommendations.

Among the State troops to participate with those from the Regular Army in the unveiling of a monument at Lake George, N.Y., on Sept. 7 and 8, erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, will be Companies B and G of the 71st Regiment, and a detail of two guns from the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., with the requisite officers and men to fire salutes incident to the ceremony. Senator Depew will make the presentation of the monument to the State, and Governor Odell will receive it.

Heretofore New York, under the annual appropriation from Congress for the militia, has got equipments to the value of \$77,000. This year, however, under the new National Guard law, an additional \$200,000 is available and through a decision of the War Department by which the State will receive credit for Krag-Jorgensen rifles heretofore received and erroneously charged against the State, about \$120,000 more will be available this year. An advisory board is preparing suggestions as to the character of the stores to be drawn. It has been decided that a requisition for a large number of field wagons will be made, the State having only twenty. It is expected that the National Government will furnish about 11,700 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and about 200 carbines within the next three months.

Certain officers of the 15th Infantry of Pennsylvania have formed a combination to defeat Colonel Rutledge for re-election next May. Lieut. Walter L. Semans, of Co. C, 10th Inf., has been found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and was sentenced to be reprimanded and pay a fine of \$100 or in default to be imprisoned for thirty days. As the court-martial failed to name the place of imprisonment in its sentence, the fine was remitted by the authority convening the court-martial. The other part of the sentence will be carried out.

Enlisted men of the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania National Guard are complaining about deductions made from their pay for their service in camp. It is said that out of \$12 due each private the sum of \$3.35 was deducted, and the men paid but \$8.65 each. The amount deducted was made up of \$3 assessment for extra rations in camp; \$2 for yearly dues; \$2 for refitting the company room, and 35 cents for a sword for the captain. All but one of the foregoing assessments, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, are contrary to regulations, and it is a question whether even the dues can be taken from a man's pay without his consent. If a man refuses or neglects to pay his company dues action can be had against the delinquent in the proper courts, but it is not clear that the captain has any authority to detain money due a soldier for pay. As to the assessment of \$3 for extra rations, that is in contravention to the spirit of Par. V.G.O., No. 21, Hdqrs. N.G.P., A.G.O., c.s. A compulsory and arbitrary assessment upon enlisted men to provide

gifts for others cannot be too severely condemned. Such procedure saps the very foundation of military discipline. The case just cited is not unique, but it is about the most flagrant. There are other companies in which heavy deductions are made and for which the men do not perceive any adequate return. In fact, in some cases no statement of the total amount derived from the assessment or an accounting for its expenditure is ever made.

Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, commanding the 3d Brigade New York National Guard, on Aug. 26 sent to the Adjutant General his request for retirement. This action follows his appointment as Assistant Secretary of War. His request will be complied with. Col. J. H. Lloyd, of Troy, will probably succeed General Oliver in command of the 3d Brigade.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Captain Wilson, will send a platoon to Peekskill, N.Y., Sept. 2, to remain until the 8th to practice with its new smokeless powder field guns at its own expense. The range will be about 3,000 yards. The trip will be both instructive and agreeable.

Adjutant General Kelsey, of Kansas, publishes in G.O. 10, series of 1903, regulations, adapted from the "Regulations" for the Uniform of the United States Army, adopted as the uniform for the National Guard of Kansas, except that the commissioned officers and enlisted men will substitute the collar insignia of the "Sunflower" in place of the coat of arms of the United States. The full-dress uniform is not authorized for the Kansas National Guard, but officers may, if they so desire, provide themselves with full-dress uniform, to be worn on occasions of ceremony, where full dress is authorized, when not on duty with troops. New uniforms and equipments for enlisted men, including stripes and chevrons, will be issued when the same can be drawn from the United States Government.

Adjutant General Gantenbein, of Oregon, has issued orders to the C.O. of the 3d Infantry and 1st Separate Battalion of Infantry to assemble their commands in camps of instruction at Gearhart and Roseburg, respectively, for a period of nine days, from Sept. 2, 1903, to Sept. 11, 1903. The 1st Battery of Field Artillery, Capt. H. U. Welch, will go into camp at Seaside, Ore., from Aug. 29, 1903, to Aug. 28, 1903. Troop A, Capt. E. L. Power, will make a practice march for a period of nine days, from Sept. 3, 1903, to Sept. 11, 1903, inclusive, the route of march to be selected by the troop commander.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, states that as there has been no regular course of rifle shooting prescribed for the troops of Florida during the past year, and little is known of the shooting which has been done independently at the several stations, it will be impracticable to select a State team, and other teams will not be ordered to Savannah to participate in the coming shoot. General Foster expresses the hope, however, that many companies will find it convenient to be represented there, as the Interstate Military Rifle Association is desirous of all possible support.

Adjutant General Brown, of Michigan, directs the C.O. of companies to make requisition for khaki uniforms sufficient to equip their commands.

Though Capt. F. S. Baker, of the Kansas National Guard, has been recommended for a detail to the Army School of Instruction at Fort Leavenworth, it is not thought that he will be able to accept the honor. Captain Baker, in discussing his opportunities, stated that he was inclined to believe that the sacrifice of business interests in Portland would be greater than he could afford to make.

## OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of Ohio went into camp at Newark, Ohio, Aug. 17, the grounds being named "Camp McKinley," in honor of the late President. The grounds were of ample size, and included a rifle range of 1,000 yards. The organizations in camp were: General McMakin's brigade (the 1st), consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th Regiments, together with the 9th Battalion, 2d Brigade, commanded by General John C. Speaks, consisting of the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th Regiments and Engineers. The unattached troops were Troops A and B, and Batteries A, B, D and H. The division numbered close on 6,000 officers and men.

Division headquarters, where Major General Charles Dick and Governor George K. Nash were encamped, occupied the central portion of the grove.

Just on the eve of the leaving of the 1st Regiment for camp, word was received of the unexpected death of Colonel Bundy, its commanding officer.

The camp was the strictest ever held in the State, and a great improvement of those of former years. There was too much horse play allowed, however, and men were frequently tossed in blankets.

There was plenty of hard work which was performed with an eagerness and an interest. Governor Nash enjoyed the life in camp hugely and had his horse brought to his tent door for early morning and afternoon rides during the drill of the various regiments.

There will be drills by company, battalion, regiment, brigade and division. Senator Mark Hanna arrived in camp Aug. 21.

Major J. S. Rogers and Capt. J. S. Herron, U.S.A., were present in camp, under orders from the War Department.

The encampment was a remarkable one, for the order maintained. The provost guard had practically nothing to do, while a very few men were in the guardhouse at camp, and then only for minor infractions of the regulations. The excellent behavior of the men was a matter of general comment in Newark.

The troops were reviewed on Aug. 23 by Governor Nash in the presence of thousands of spectators and made a fine appearance, about 5,000 men parading.

Just as the camp ground seems to have been built especially for military gatherings, so the 150-acre level tract of land below is perfectly adapted for a review.



## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1903.

At last the Boston Navy Yard is to be equipped with wireless telegraphy, the contract having been awarded to Pigeon & Son of Boston, the work to be completed sometime in October. The connection will be made from Cape Cod, where a pole and suitable buildings are being erected. This end of the line will face the officers' quarters in the yard.

Comdr. E. J. Dorn, formerly of the U.S.S. Wabash and recently promoted, is assigned to the Equipment Department. With Mrs. Dorn he is getting settled in his shore quarters, where he has for neighbors Commander and Mrs. Moore and Paymaster and Mrs. Ring. Mrs. Dorn is at present entertaining her young nephew, Charles Graham Halpine, son of Lieut. N. J. L. Halpine, U.S.N., retired, a lively lad who aspires to and will undoubtedly enter Annapolis in the near future.

There is a prospect of some social gaiety at the navy yard this winter with several young ladies and matrons residing there.

Mr. John Woolsey Hudson, the oldest employe at the yard, is enjoying a leave of absence and witnessed the yacht races in New York Bay.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minett has arrived for duty on the U.S.S. Wabash, his last station being Samoa. Chaplain Johnson McC. Bellows has also reported for duty on same ship. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Pigman have returned from the White Mountains.

Major and Mrs. Robert H. Patterson, Art. Corps, and family leave Fort Warren shortly for Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., where the Major has been ordered. His former quarters will be occupied by the coming commander of the Coast Artillery of this district, Col. Samuel M. Mills, now in command at Portland. Mr. Heretofore the colonel commanding has been stationed at Fort Banks, where Brig. Gen. John L. Thernon still remains, pending the arrival of Major C. W. Foster from Fort Russell, Wyo. Fort Warren is somewhat isolated, situated well out in the harbor and dependent upon the Government tug Henry Wilson, whereas Fort Banks is on the mainland and conveniently accessible.

Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, Art. Corps, of Fort Andrews, who was so seriously injured at Portland, has left for Washington to enter the hospital for further treatment. Dr. Matthews of Fort Warren is on sick leave. This post is nearly deserted, with so many men at Portland. Capt. Otto W. B. Farr and Mrs. Farr left Monday for Portland, where Captain Farr acted as referee. Lieut. Guy T. Scott of Fort Banks left with Mrs. Scott for Baltimore last week, where Lieutenant Scott is detailed for recruiting service.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Stewart of Fort Hancock, N.Y., will succeed Colonel Mills, after the maneuvers at Portland, as commander of the military posts in that district.

A delightful visit was made to Fort Preble, Portland, during the week, upon Colonel Mills, who, although extremely busy, had a good word to say and was ready to impart information. Capt. R. F. Wynne, U.S.M.C., accompanied his father, Mr. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, to Cushing Island, Portland Harbor, early in the week, where he hopes to recuperate after a serious illness.

Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger and Mrs. Alger are guests at the Profile House, White Mountains.

Governor John L. Bates, accompanied by his staff and several military men, will participate in the dedication of the monument to Sir William Johnson at Lake George on Sept. 7, going as guests of the Society of Colonial Wars.

At the New Falmouth Hotel, Portland, are quartered many Army and Navy officers who show an interest in the "Maine Room," devoted to men and women who have become famous and a credit to their native State, among them the late Commodore Preble, U.S.N.; Adj. Gen. John T. Richards, retired, now in charge of the Military Home at Johnson, Tenn.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired; Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, who received the sword of Lee at Appomattox; John D. Long, Hon. William P. Frye; Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of smokeless powder; Congressman Littlefield and others. In the room are pictures and trophies of value and interest.

There is much local interest in the forthcoming marriage of Edith Musgrave Barclay, daughter of Capt. C. J. Barclay, U.S.N., formerly captain on this yard, and Capt. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., both of whom made many friends while here. The groom is a Massachusetts man. Capt. George F. F. Wilde is on leave and spent Sunday with his family at North Easton, where he has a house filled with treasures picked up during his many cruises.

Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M. Dept., has arrived to relieve Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, who takes a three months' leave before sailing for Manila.

M.H.B.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 24, 1903.

The superintendent has issued an important order which says in effect that as the present Fourth Class has been in the Academy long enough to learn military discipline and that now they are fully acquainted with the ins and outs of the Academy, after Aug. 1 all demerits given to midshipmen for violations of rules and neglect of duty will count. If any midshipman has more than 300, the number allowed for the Plebe class, he will be immediately forced to resign. Up to Aug. 1 the demerits awarded the members of this class were only given to warn them what to avoid in the future, but now any dereliction of duty will be punished with demerits and possibly in other ways, as midshipmen caught smoking are first given a number of demerits varying from 15 to 25, and if caught the second time are given a term on the prison ship Santee.

There are three conduct grades at the Academy. If a midshipman is on the first it means that in the last month he has not received over 25 demerits and is allowed all liberty which is given. The other two grades are allowed to midshipmen who have obtained over this number of demerits and they must stay in the Academy while the others are allowed their liberty. Since the new Fourth Class has been in the Academy there has always been a Santee squad, as it is called, large or small. This punishment and guard duty are the two things the midshipmen learn to hate, but they are effective in disciplining the new plebes. The new class of 517 is almost as large as the three upper classes combined. They are a good representative body of American youth.

Probably the largest midshipman in the class is Horace Dyer of Minnesota, who is nearly six feet five and is now cadet commander of the plebe battalion, the highest office a plebe can hold. He is closely pressed by the cadet Adjutant Pritchard, who is also over six feet four. Several midshipmen, who show an especial aptness for mathematics, have been selected to instruct other members of their own class. Quite a number made exceptionally fine grades on their entrance examinations, one candidate making almost perfect in all his mathematics. One of the hardest cases this year was that of Candidate Jeffries of Iowa, who made about the best marks on the entrance "exams," having an absolutely perfect mark in two exams, and then was rejected physically on a nearsightedness in his left eye, his right being perfect.

The storekeeper had laid in a large supply of shoes in the most common sizes and also a dozen number "tens," thinking possibly that they might be used. It turned out that three stalwart midshipmen were admitted who required number eleven shoes and they had to be made to order. The Naval Hospital has always had some inmates, the principal cause of complaint seem-

ing to be sore and inflamed feet caused by the new regulation shoes. There are no serious cases at the hospital.

Prof. F. R. Alger of the Naval Academy has been ordered to the Army Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, N.Y., for duty in connection with the inspection of guns. The torpedo boats Porter and Dupont will arrive at the Naval Academy during the first part of September for duty in the instruction of midshipmen. The Cushing and Somers, now stationed here, will leave upon the arrival of the other boats, the Somers going to Norfolk and the Cushing going to Washington to take part in the regatta on Labor Day.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 20, 1903.

Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, E.C., who has been taking his West Point graduating leave at Fort Mason, Cal., will start for the Philippines on Sept. 1. He will have charge of two million pesos that have been coined in San Francisco for use in the Islands.

Capt. William R. Smedberg, 14th Cav., has just left the city for his station at Fort Grant. Lieuts. Peyton G. Clark and Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., left Alcatraz Island on Thursday for Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Alden C. Knowles and John M. Kelso, 13th Inf., came over from the Discharge Camp to Alcatraz Island on Wednesday, to take station. Lieutenant Knowles has been assigned to Co. E, and Lieutenant Kelso to Co. G. Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., has been made post adjutant of Alcatraz Island.

Ensign and Mrs. Horne, nee Miss McClurg, have been the honored guests at several pleasant affairs recently, among them a breakfast party with Comdr. and Mrs. W. Kimball, U.S.N., and a luncheon on the U.S.S. Mohican.

The troops from the Presidio made a very fine showing in the great Grand Army parade on Tuesday. Lieut. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 7th Inf., was in command. Major C. W. Hobbs was in command of the Artillery force. The three batteries of Field Artillery were under command of Major J. V. White, and the battalions of Coast Artillery were under Major H. H. Ludlow and Capt. C. H. Hunter.

Contract Surgeon G. Parker Dillon has been relieved from duty at Ordnance Barracks and stationed at the general hospital, Presidio. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Rockhill, of Redlands, Cal., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Rockhill at the Presidio.

Capt. James W. Hinkley, Art. Corps, has relieved Capt. E. A. Millar as adjutant of the Presidio and the Artillery district of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Millar have filled a large place in the affairs of the Presidio during the past year and are now to take station in Washington, D.C.

Major General Arthur MacArthur and his staff witnessed the performance of "Shenandoah" at the California theater on Monday evening. The party consisted of General MacArthur, Capt. Parker W. West, Capt. C. R. Howland, Col. George Andrews, Major C. A. Devol, Major H. M. Morrow, Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Lieut. Col. H. S. Kilbourne, Col. F. M. Cox, Col. D. P. Heap, Major George O. Squier, Major W. E. Birkheimer, Capt. D. S. Stanley, Capt. W. T. Johnston and Major Ogden Rafferty, who were the special guests of Mr. Edward Ackerman, general manager of the California theater.

The following officers registered at headquarters the first of the week: Major F. R. Keefe, surgeon; Lieuts. Thomas A. Jones, Art. Corps; S. A. Campbell, 17th Inf., and S. B. West, 10th Inf.

The officers of the Presidio are rejoicing over the news that the ranking colonel of the Artillery Corps, Col. Charles Morris, has been assigned to the command of the Presidio and the Artillery District of San Francisco. Major Charles W. Hobbs, the present commanding officer of the Presidio and the Artillery District, has been ordered to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, the recently appointed Inspector General of the Department of California, has been ordered to Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. K. Wright, 7th Inf., who is just about to receive his promotion to the grade of major, has been assigned to the command of the casual detachment of the Presidio.

Many regrets are heard on all sides that we are soon to lose the 7th Infantry from the Presidio. One battalion will sail on the Logan on Sept. 5.

Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., and Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., are at the Presidio awaiting the arrival of their regiment from the Philippines.

Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., has had a neat little pamphlet printed containing the address delivered by Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, 13th Inf., at the raising of the flagstaff at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island.

Among the Army ladies who sailed Aug. 1 from San Francisco on the transport Sheridan for Guam and Manila were Mrs. E. E. Kerr, Mrs. William A. Mann, Mrs. George F. Chase and three children, Mrs. L. S. Morey, Mrs. S. J. Burroughs, Mrs. C. A. Scott, Mrs. W. P. Hill, Mrs. S. J. Morris, Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Mrs. W. H. Corbuser, Mrs. John F. Madden, Mrs. O. M. Holliday, Mrs. A. H. Beaumont, Mrs. H. A. Wells.

## FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Aug. 22, 1903.

With the departure of the battalion Sunday morning, Aug. 16, for a month's stay at Clearwater, society is having a long needed rest. Capt. I. C. Jenks and Capt. J. A. Moss are the only officers remaining. Captain Jenks being in command of the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford gave a charming little family dinner Friday evening, Aug. 14, at which they entertained Dr. and Mrs. Newgarden, Miss Fugur and Captain Moss. Mrs. I. C. Jenks, who spent a few days visiting the Yellowstone Park, returned Wednesday morning, Aug. 12.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. A. Matile entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison and a few visiting friends from Helena Saturday afternoon at luncheon. The menu was a delicious one, and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the East for some months, returned Aug. 14, looking like the picture of health.

As a token of their appreciation, esteem and respect, the officers of the 24th Infantry presented to Gen. Leon A. Matile a beautiful silver fruit bowl with the following inscription engraved thereon: "To General Leon A. Matile, U.S.A., from the officers of his old regiment, the 24th Infantry, Aug. 15, 1903." The pretty little ceremony took place in the Officers' Club Saturday evening, Aug. 15. Captain Moss made the customary presentation speech in a few well chosen words, General Matile accepting the gift, and responding to the Captain's remarks in a very nice little impromptu speech to the officers present. Upon the completion of General Matile's remarks the battalion, which was stationed outside, sang "Auld Lang Syne," after which the band played a number of patriotic airs.

Miss McConnell of Helena, spent Friday and Saturday in the post, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jenks. Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., was a visitor at the post on Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. Nelson gave a delightful informal party Friday evening, Aug. 14. During the band concert the guests amused themselves on the porch, which presented a cozy appearance, having couches, chairs and rugs arranged attractively. After the concert dancing was engaged in for some time, the music being furnished by the post mandolin club. Later delicious refreshments

were served and good-byes were said. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson's guests were: Captain Moss, Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Miss McConnell, Major and Mrs. Dent, Miss Dent, Dr. and Mrs. Newgarden, Miss Fugur, Captain Laws, Lieutenants Sweeney, Burt, McDonald, Fravel, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Dr. Sievers and a few friends from Helena.

The many friends of Mrs. Matile will be pleased to learn that she has recovered from her recent serious illness.

Capt. and Mrs. Jenks gave a delightful concert party Friday evening, Aug. 21. After the concert light refreshments were served. Among Capt. and Mrs. Jenks' guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Rasell.

Dr. Sievers, our popular exchange officer, entertained the officers and ladies of the post Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, at a watermelon feast at the Officers' Club. Much enjoyment was had disposing of the fruit and all had a jolly good time.

Color Sergeant and Mrs. Zack Ewing have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mamie, to Commissary Sergeant Rivers on Monday, Aug. 31.

## FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Aug. 24, 1903.

Lieut. P. B. Edwards, Art. Corps, has been on a visit to Eureka Springs and Clarksville this week. On Sept. 1 he and Mrs. Edwards, now at this post, will take up their residence at Eureka Springs and will remain there until the end of October. Lieutenant Edwards expects to be relieved soon from his recruiting detail and will then join his company at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Mrs. E. M. Huckins, mother of Mrs. L. T. Richardson, has been ill with chills and fever but is now well on the road to recovery. This place is full of malaria and it is a wonder that the whole country is not down with it. The valleys in this vicinity are clothed in a thick, malarial mist each evening and people cannot live close to the river just above the town. The air at the post, however, is dry and pleasant in comparison with that below us.

Dr. Carle E. Bentley, son of Major Edwin Bentley of Little Rock, and recently a contract surgeon here, will leave this week for a visit to New York city and Niagara Falls. Major Bentley is a retired surgeon of the Regular Army and his son is a successful practitioner in the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Vose gave a dinner complimentary to Lieut. Raymond Sheldon of the post on Monday. He is to leave this week for Fort Leavenworth as a student officer at the General Service and Staff College. The Vose home was most charmingly decorated throughout and the table prettily arranged for the guests. After dinner a general good time was enjoyed by everybody, music and songs providing a great deal of fun.

Lieut. George Rozelle was a visitor at the post on Monday. He is at present located at Rogers, Ark., and has been assigned to Co. C here.

Present indications point to our leaving for the Philippines before the end of the year and consequently our plans have been greatly upset. Although it is the intention of the Department to have maneuvers again this fall, it is very doubtful whether we shall participate for we shall scarcely have time. We have heard no expression of regret so far.

Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Richardson expect to take a leave early next month and will be absent for six weeks. Lieutenant Parshall, with his bride, is expected here about Sept. 1. He intended to remain on leave until the end of October, but unforeseen circumstances have changed his plans. He has been having a very lively time at Baraboo, Wis.

Miss Viola Margaret Shields, of Highland Park, near Chicago, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Vose, expects to remain throughout September at the fort and will then return North via Memphis. Miss Shields is an accomplished musician and vocalist and is a great delight to all those who have the good fortune to be near her.

We understand that Major Abner Pickering, Lieut. I. W. Leonard and Lieut. H. Graham, all of the 2d Infantry and now stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., are to change their location and join us here. This will be a great addition to the post and will liven things up considerably. Major Pickering and Lieutenant Leonard are both married, but we have plenty of vacant quarters now and there is room for everyone.

## CABANAS BARRACKS.

Cabanas Barracks, Cuba, Aug. 22, 1903.

The small community left behind at Cabanas Barracks regret very much the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Howard S. Miller from that place, for Cienfuegos, where they will remain until the troops now preparing to leave there for the States sail for the North Sept. 15 or thereabouts.

Lieut. G. L. Wertenbaker is the new and valuable addition to the official family of Cabanas, having recently "drove up" from Cienfuegos, where he has been stationed.

A dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Miller was tendered by Mrs. C. H. Hilton, wife of Capt. C. H. Hilton, the evening preceding Lieut. and Mrs. Miller's departure, and it was followed by an informal reception which all the officers and ladies attended to bid farewell to two of their number. The officers' mess, ably superintended by Mrs. Coward, gave a pleasant farewell dinner to the couple Thursday night.

"To pack or not to pack," has been the question upon which many a debate has taken place among those interested in things moving in Vedado and Santa Clara, but Cabanites for the present are patiently waiting on the fence, without argument, while the great question of their prospective moving in the near future to Bahia Honda is being decided for them in Washington.

A merry party of nine spent Sunday in the pleasant waters of the Playa, to which place it was driven in post Dougherty wagons. A jolly time was reported by all. The party included Capt. and Mrs. Hilton, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Coward, Lieutenants Watson, Lambdon and Wertenbaker, Helen and Don Hilton.

A better trained band than that connected until recently with headquarters at Vedado, now ordered to Fort Williams, could not be found in the United States Army, and the tri-weekly concerts will be greatly missed by the American Army people it leaves behind in a couple of weeks.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 24, 1903.

Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, recently promoted will leave shortly to join his new station at Santiago de Cuba. The Major has been confined to his quarters for several days by illness but is once more about.

Thirty-eight recruits, in charge of Lieut. J. P. Terrell of this garrison, arrived last week from Jefferson Barracks, and have been assigned to the 6th, 7th, 19th and 20th Field Batteries. Lieut. Samuel Frankenberg, Art. Corps, is spending a brief leave at his home in West Virginia.

The supporters of the home team were treated to a "dopey" exhibition of the game on the home diamond Thursday afternoon, when Minneapolis took a fall out of Riley to the tune of 9-3. Riley's poor backing up of Mains aided materially in fattening the visitor's score. Riley failed to score until the fifth, when they sent two across the plate. The good work continued until the ninth, and the home team all but won out.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., Engineer office



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Fully 30 feet above the parade ground stands a bluff, upon which the people can congregate by the thousands, each being enabled to secure a perfect view of the maneuvers in the broad field below. The descent is so gradual that the people may sit upon the ground in rows and nobody's view be obstructed, no matter how large the ladies' hats may be.

## VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

The 1st Regiment of Vermont, Colonel Estey, went into camp at Burlington for a week, from Aug. 8 to 15, and company, battalion and regimental drills, guard duty and rifle practice kept the men busy. The health of the men was excellent during the week.

While some men on leave were returning to camp on the night of Aug. 9 on the electric cars a fight was started between several of the national guardsmen and some of the Regulars at Fort Ethan Allen. Blows were struck but there were officers on the car and one man from the Vermont regiment was placed under arrest and the disturbance quieted. Several of the men were disorderly and were arrested by the guard, among them being several non-commissioned officers. They were tried by a summary court and the men were all fined and the non-coms. reduced. Colonel Estey, consequently, revoked the order allowing general passes.

There was considerable trouble at the camp because of the theft of equipments and it was found necessary to have guards, under arms, posted in the company streets to protect property.

The camp was a most successful one, although there was considerable rain and several drills had to be cancelled. Nevertheless the men made great improvement and worked hard and the discipline on the whole was commendable.

Governor McCullough, on Aug. 13, reviewed the regiment, and a feature of the parade, which added greatly to its attractiveness, was the presence of the seven troops of Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, in command of Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler. The Regulars made an excellent appearance and at the close of the review they gave a short exhibition drill. The Governor, after the review, went with Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler, 3d U.S. Cav., to Fort Ethan Allen, where they were entertained at luncheon by Colonel Schuyler. The regiment broke camp Aug. 13 and returned to its home station.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. M.—The 27th Infantry arrived in the Philippines in January and February, 1902. It will probably remain at least two years. See page 1282 of our issue of Aug. 22.

A. L. W.—Write to the superintendents of the U.S. Naval and Military Academies at Annapolis and West Point, respectively, for the printed rules governing admission of cadets. For full printed particulars of the appointment of 2d Lieutenants to the Army write War Department, Washington, D.C., and for printed circular governing the appointment of 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps write Navy Department. In these circulars full information is given as to qualifications, examinations, etc., of candidates.

BLUEJACKET.—An enlisted man of the Navy cannot be promoted to 2d Lieutenant of Marines. He would have to be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to appear before an examining board for the examination of candidates, if eligible. Write to the Navy Department for the circular governing the examination of candidates. Major J. S. Pettit, U.S.A., is on duty at Washington, D.C., in the office of the Inspector General.

C. W. A.—The Krag rifle was actually adopted in 1891, but the model that was put into use is that of 1892, the following year. In other words, the make of rifle was adopted before the model to be used was approved.

W. D. M. asks: When does 1st Lieut. M. Childs, 12th U.S. Inf., retire for age? Answer: March 14, 1902. Generals Lee and Wheeler, we believe, are the only ex-Confederate officers now holding commissions in the Army of the United States.

CONSTANT.—The name "Edgar" Fitzgerald has not been found on the records of Company H, 5th Infantry, during the past five years. The records, however, show one "Edward A." Fitzgerald, discharged May 30, 1902, at Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., by expiration of service, a private, Casual Detachment, 5th Infantry, having been transferred from Company H. There is no record of his subsequent enlistment.

F. S.—Charles Hanna, formerly of Company D, 6th Infantry, was re-enlisted Dec. 27, 1901, and assigned to Company E, 4th Infantry, with which organization he was shown present for duty April 30, 1903, date of latest muster roll received. The 4th Infantry sailed from San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1903, on transport Logan, and arrived at Manila, P.I., June 26, 1903. The soldier's name does not appear on the reports of deaths in the Philippines to include Aug. 2, 1903, date of latest cable report.

A. L. S.—Discharge by purchase in the Marine Corps has been entirely done away with by operation of law of Aug. 13, 1902, and none has been granted since that date. Any statements made contrary to the above are incorrect.

E. E. A. writes: In your issue of this date (23d inst.), in answer to "F. W. H.," in Answers to Correspondents, you give May 26, 1865, the date of Gen. Kirby Smith's surrender, as the official date of the end of the Civil War. Strictly speaking, should it not be Aug. 23, 1865? This was the date of President Johnson's proclamation announcing "that the said insurrection" (referring to Texas) "is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America." This proclamation was promulgated in General Orders No. 84, War Dept., A.G.O., Washington, Oct. 4, 1865. Answer: May 26, 1865, is the official date as to the ending of "hostilities" during the Civil War, but Aug. 20, 1865, is the official date of the ending of the war proper. The official memoranda from the War Department on the date of war, etc., issued Jan. 13, 1900, says: "War of the Rebellion, April 9, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1865. Actual hostilities, however, commenced upon the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865."

O. C. W. asks: Having served as a Volunteer in the Spanish-American War, got an excellent discharge, came back; was out two months, and enlisted in the Regular Army without having my discharge with me or without telling of my previous service, now being on my second enlistment with four years' service, could I be tried for fraudulent enlistment? Answer: No. Can I get the back pay coming to me for my continuous service? Answer: It is not probable that you could you having failed to tell of your first service.

D. E. C.—There have been cases when officers of the Army were appointed directly by the President without confirmation by the Senate. In 1791 the President appointed the officers of the line and the Act of 1793 authorized him to officer the Cavalry. The act of July 6, 1812, authorized him to confer brevet rank. In a message to Congress in 1822 President Monroe claimed the right to make appointments to original vacancies "from the whole body of his fellow citizens." He denied that Congress had any authority to limit him by prescribing rules for such appointments.

CIVILIAN.—It is office which confers authority, and not rank. Rank merely fixes the order of precedence though, as Washington said: "Military rank and eligibility to command are ideas which cannot be separated." The Articles of War prior to 1866 did not mention rank, but required the "eldest officer" to command.

X. X. X.—An officer can select his quarters according to his rank, whether he is a bachelor or otherwise.

of the post, assisted by several enlisted men, is making a survey of the reservation and the adjacent lands acquired from citizens, which will be used for maneuver purposes this fall. A completed map will be ready before the commencement of the fall exercises.

The 20th Field Battery is making a two days' practice march to Wakefield, Kas., and return.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Aug. 24, 1903.

Field day, was held here Friday, Aug. 23. Lieut. F. H. Burr was starter and Lieuts. A. M. Shipp and C. F. Humphrey were judges. In the 100-yard dash Pvt. John J. Ryan, Co. E, 20th Inf., was first; no time was taken. Putting 16-lb. shot was won by Corp. Davis, Co. H, 20th Inf., 22 ft. 10 1-4 inches. Running broad jump, Pvt. Cassidy, Co. H, 14 ft. 2 1-2 inches. Low hurdles, 20-yards, Pvt. Davis, Co. H. Hammer throwing, 12-lb. hammer, Sergt. Dooley, Co. G, 20th Inf., 91 ft. 8 inches. Pole vault, Pvt. Davis, Co. H, 20th Inf., 8 ft. 6 inches. Sack race, Pvt. Cassidy, Co. H.

In the tug of war between teams of eight men from the 20th and 3d Infantry the contest was won by the 3d. Three-legged race, Kent and Cafferty, Co. H, 20th Inf. Running high jump, Pvt. Verner, Co. F, 4 ft. 4 inches. One mile run, Corporal Grey, Co. G, 3d Inf., 5 min. 3 secs. Potato race, Pvt. Kent, Co. H, 20th Inf. Relay race, teams from the 20th Inf. and 3d Inf., won by 20th.

## CAMP THOMAS.

During the stay of Troop C, 7th U.S. Cavalry, Capt. O. W. Bell commanding, at Savannah, Ga., they took advantage of their visit to have target practice at the Avondale Range, situated but a couple of miles from the city, and without doubt one of the finest ranges in the country. The site could not be better, besides being thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience. On Aug. 10 the troops reached home most enthusiastic over its trip and experiences and with nothing but highest praise and appreciation for the good people of Savannah.

## SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Adolph L. Kline, 14th N.Y., in his efforts to retain the command of that organization, in spite of the recommendation of Gen. James McLeer, commanding the 2d Brigade, that he be placed on the retired list, has now enlisted, either personally or through friends, the sympathy and aid of Postmaster George H. Roberts, Jr., in his behalf. Other politicians have also been using influence to have the wishes of the brigade commander set aside. It is hoped that the Governor will uphold the interests of the service and military discipline by supporting General McLeer, and turn a deaf ear to politicians. The bad condition of the 14th, which has existed some years, is sufficient evidence of the need of a change, and shows the wisdom of General McLeer's recommendations.

Among the State troops to participate with those from the Regular Army in the unveiling of a monument at Lake George, N.Y., on Sept. 7 and 8, erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, will be Companies B and G of the 71st Regiment and a detail of two guns from the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., with the requisite officers and men to fire salutes incident to the ceremony. Senator Depew will make the presentation of the monument to the State, and Governor Odell will receive it.

Heretofore New York, under the annual appropriation from Congress for the militia, has got equipments to the value of \$77,000. This year, however, under the new National Guard law, an additional \$300,000 is available and through a decision of the War Department by which the State will receive credit for Krag-Jorgensen rifles heretofore received and erroneously charged against the State, about \$120,000 more will be available this year. An advisory board is preparing suggestions as to the character of the stores to be drawn. It has been decided that a requisition for a large number of field wagons will be made, the State having only twenty. It is expected that the National Government will furnish about 11,700 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and about 200 carbines within the next three months.

Certain officers of the 18th Infantry of Pennsylvania have formed a combination to defeat Colonel Rutledge for re-election next May. Lieut. Walter L. Semans, of Co. C, 10th Inf., has been found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and was sentenced to be reprimanded and pay a fine of \$100 or in default to be imprisoned for thirty days. As the court-martial failed to name the place of imprisonment in its sentence, the fine was remitted by the authority convening the court-martial. The other part of the sentence will be carried out.

Enlisted men of the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania National Guard are complaining about deductions made from their pay for their service in camp. It is said that out of \$12 due each private the sum of \$3.35 was deducted, and the men paid but \$8.65 each. The amount deducted was made up of \$3 assessment for extra rations in camp; \$3 for yearly dues; \$2 for refitting the company room, and 35 cents for a sword for the captain. "All but one of the foregoing assessments, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, are contrary to regulations, and it is a question whether even the dues can be taken from a man's pay without his consent. If a man refuses or neglects to pay his company dues action can be had against the delinquent in the proper courts, but it is not clear that the captain has any authority to detain money due a soldier for pay. As to the assessment of \$3 for extra rations, that is in contravention to the spirit of Par. V.G.O., No. 23, Hdqrs. N.G.P., A.G.O., c.s. A compulsory and arbitrary assessment upon enlisted men to provide

gifts for others cannot be too severely condemned. Such procedure saps the very foundation of military discipline. The case just cited is not unique, but it is about the most flagrant. There are other companies in which heavy deductions are made and for which the men do not perceive any adequate return. In fact, in some cases no statement of the total amount derived from the assessment or an accounting for its expenditure is ever made.

Brie Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, commanding the 3d Brigade New York National Guard, on Aug. 28 sent to the Adjutant General his request for retirement. This action follows his appointment as Assistant Secretary of War. His request will be complied with. Col. J. H. Lloyd, of Troy, will probably succeed General Oliver in command of the 3d Brigade.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Captain Wilson, will send a platoon to Peekskill, N.Y., Sept. 3, to remain until the 8th to practice with its new smokeless powder field guns at its own expense. The range will be about 3,000 yards. The trip will be both instructive and agreeable.

Adjutant General Kelsey, of Kansas, publishes in G.O. 10, series of 1903, regulations, adapted from the "Regulations for the Uniform of the United States Army," adopted as the uniform for the National Guard of Kansas, except that the commissioned officers and enlisted men will substitute the collar insignia of the "Sunflower" in place of the coat of arms of the United States. The full-dress uniform is not authorized for the Kansas National Guard, but officers may, if they so desire, provide themselves with full-dress uniform, to be worn on occasions of ceremony, when full dress is authorized, when not on duty with troops. New uniforms and equipments for enlisted men, including stripes and chevrons, will be issued when the same can be drawn from the United States Government.

Adjutant General Gantenbein, of Oregon, has issued orders to the C.O. of the 2d Infantry and 1st Separate Battalion of Infantry to assemble their commands in camps of instruction at Gearhart and Roseburg, respectively, for a period of nine days, from Sept. 3, 1903, to Sept. 11, 1903. The 1st Battery of Field Artillery, Capt. H. U. Welch, will go into camp at Seaside, Ore., from Aug. 30, 1903, to Aug. 28, 1903. Troop A, Capt. E. L. Power, will make a practice march for a period of nine days, from Sept. 3, 1903, to Sept. 11, 1903, inclusive, the route of march to be selected by the troop commander.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, states that as there has been no regular course of rifle shooting prescribed for the troops of Florida during the past year, and little is known of the shooting which has been done independently at the several stations, it will be impracticable to select a State team, and other teams will not be ordered to Savannah to participate in the coming shoot. General Foster expresses the hope, however, that many companies will find it convenient to be represented there, as the Interstate Military Rifle Association is desirous of all possible support.

Adjutant General Brown, of Michigan, directs the C.O. of companies to make requisition for khaki uniforms sufficient to equip their commands.

Though Capt. F. S. Baker, of the Kansas National Guard, has been recommended for a detail to the Army School of Instruction at Fort Leavenworth, it is not thought that he will be able to accept the offer. Captain Baker, in discussing his opportunities, stated that he was inclined to believe that the sacrifice of business interests in Portland would be greater than he could afford to make.

## OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of Ohio went into camp at Newark, Ohio, Aug. 17, the grounds being named "Camp McKinley," in honor of the late President. The grounds were of ample size, and included a rifle range of 1,000 yards. The organizations in camp were: General McKinley's brigade (the 1st), consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th Regiments, together with the 9th Battalion, 2d Brigade, commanded by General John C. Speaks, consisting of the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th Regiments and Engineers. The unattached troops were Troops A and B, and Batteries A, B, D and H. The division numbered close on 6,000 officers and men.

Division headquarters, where Major General Charles Dick and Governor George K. Nash were encamped, occupied the central portion of the grove.

Just on the eve of the leaving of the 1st Regiment for camp, word was received of the unexpected death of Colonel Bundy, its commanding officer.

The camp was the strictest ever held in the State, and a great improvement of those of former years. There was too much horse play allowed, however, and men were frequently tossed in blankets.

There was plenty of hard work which was performed with an eagerness and an interest. Governor Nash enjoyed the life in camp hugely and had his horse brought to his tent door for early morning and afternoon rides during the drill of the various regiments.

There will be drills by company, battalion, regiment, brigade and division. Senator Mark Hanna arrived in camp Aug. 21.

Major J. S. Rogers and Capt. J. S. Herron, U.S.A., were present in camp, under orders from the War Department.

The encampment was a remarkable one, for the order maintained. The provost guard had practically nothing to do, while a very few men were in the guardhouse at camp, and then only for minor infractions of the regulations. The excellent behavior of the men was a matter of general comment in Newark.

The troops were reviewed on Aug. 23 by Governor Nash in the presence of thousands of spectators and made a fine appearance, about 5,000 men parading.

Just as the camp ground seems to have been built especially for military gatherings, so the 150-acre level tract of land below is perfectly adapted for a review.



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### THE ARMY MUTUAL AID.

On page 1325 of this issue we give two communications in regard to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association. The following correspondence forms a part of Captain Landis's communication on page 1325, and should be read in connection with it. It is given here as there was not room for it in full on the page mentioned.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1903.

The Secretary Army Mutual Aid Association.  
Dear Sir:—I have just received your circular enclosing a proposition for a change in the first sentence of Section 2, Article V of the Constitution.

Will you kindly answer the following questions?  
1. Have any arguments in favor of the proposed change been received from the ten members who request a vote on this proposition? Answer: No.

2. Will these arguments be printed and distributed to members before the annual meeting? Answer: No.

3. Does the Executive Committee think that the membership has changed in such a manner since the adoption of the new constitution that the proposed change would be for the best interests of the Association, present and future? Answer: Emphatically, no.

4. Should the Executive Committee not approve the proposed change, does it intend to print and distribute data or arguments showing the ill effects of such change? Answer: At the meeting on April 21, 1903, the Executive Committee will submit arguments in support of the present classification and ratios.

Personally, I joined the Association in 1879 at the age of 22, but since the adoption of the new constitution I have been assessed at 40 years of age and, appreciating the necessity for the change to the new ratios and the justness of the grounds taken by the committee in the paragraph headed Classification on page 18 of the Report of the Special Committee on Revision and Assessments, I was willing to pay as now assessed.

Very truly,

(Signed) J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS, Capt. 1st Cav.

### ENDORSEMENT.

Room 346, War Department, Feb. 16, 1903.

Respectfully returned. I have answered the within questions as fully as my limited time will permit.

(Signed) E. A. KOERPER.  
Secy. and Treas., Army Mutual Aid Association.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1903.

The Secretary Army Mutual Aid Association:

Dear Sir:

I believe that, to the average member, the receipt of such a proposition (the amendment in question), accompanied by no statement from the Executive Committee that in their opinion it would be inexpedient, would allow him to infer fairly that there were no reasonable grounds for not adopting it. The Executive Committee being, I think, considered by a majority of the members as a board of trustees thoroughly informed as to the effect of proposed amendments, or in a position to obtain the best expert advice upon them, and whose duty to the members would be to warn them against changes that would endanger the stability or existence of the association.

Those who were members at the date of the adoption of the new ratios are undoubtedly paying more than their

just proportion, but not more than it was right that they should pay to insure the existence of the association. However, whenever the association has attained such a membership that these members can be assigned the ratios corresponding to their ages upon entering the association, the Executive Committee should so inform the members and should propose a suitable amendment to the constitution.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS, Capt. 1st Cav.

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### BORN.

BELL.—At Fort Columbus, Governors Island, New York, Aug. 20, 1903, to the wife of Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

COOKE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17, 1903, to the wife of 1st Lieut. E. Hugh Cooke, 10th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

MORITZ.—At 2 West 12th street, New York city, Aug. 23, 1903, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N.

McNULTA.—At Anaconda, Mont., Aug. 15, 1903, to the wife of Herbert McNulta, a son.

ROBERTS.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 24, 1903, to the wife of Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th U.S. Infantry, a son.

TRAUB.—At West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1903, to the wife of Capt. Peter E. Traub, 5th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

WHITSIDE.—At Denver, Col., Aug. 16, 1903, to the wife of 1st Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 10th U.S. Cavalry, a daughter.

WILLING.—At Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 16, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., a son, Alexander McNair Willing.

### MARRIED.

FREEMAN-LOVE.—At Fairfax, Va., Aug. 19, 1903, Lieut. George Doan Freeman, Jr., 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Jessie M. Love.

HINKLE-HAMILTON.—At Albany, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1903, Miss Marion Ethel Hamilton to Lieut. Francis Maurice Hinkle, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MOSES-SPENCER.—At York, Maine, Aug. 24, 1903, by the Rev. Geo. P. Huntington, D.D., Lieut. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N., and Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Lambert Spencer, esq., of Columbus, Ga.

TAYLOR-KEPNER.—At Helena, Mont., Aug. 12, 1903, Lieut. James D. Taylor, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helena Keener.

### DIED.

BUDINGER.—At Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 18, 1903, 1st Sergt. John F. Budinger, 53d Co., Coast Artillery.

CALDWELL.—Aug. 17, 1903, 1st Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell, Philippine Scouts.

CRAVEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1903, in the Woodland Valley, Ulster county, N.Y., John Landreth, son of Lieutenant Commander John E. Craven, U.S.N., and Emily H. Craven, aged four years and five months.

DAVENPORT.—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23, 1903, Lieut. Comdr. Francis O. Davenport, U.S.N., retired.

GOODSOE.—At Kittery, Me., Aug. 25, 1903, Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe, U.S.N., retired.

HANDY.—At Passaic, N.J., Aug. 17, 1903, Bethuel G. Handy, formerly an acting master, U.S. Navy, who resigned Sept. 2, 1882.

HASE.—On Aug. 14, 1903, at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Daisy Sames, wife of Capt. William F. Hase, U.S.A., Artillery Corps, U.S.A., and infant daughter.

HORN.—At Plainfield, N.J., on Aug. 20, 1903, Mrs. Fanny Capron Horn, mother of Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, Art. Corps.

LAMSON.—At Portland, Ore., Aug. 14, 1903, Lieut. Roswell H. Lamson, U.S.N., retired.

MAGINNNESS.—Suddenly, at her home in New Albany, Ind., on Aug. 20, Miss Frances Rice Maginness, wife of

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RYAN.—At Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7, 1903, Assistant Engineer J. J. Ryan, U.S.N., retired.

SMITH.—At Los Angeles, Cal., about Aug. 7, 1903, Harry Ernest Smith, formerly a captain in the U.S. Artillery Corps.

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### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table giving the stations of the Army this week owing to the demand on our columns for space. Elsewhere in this issue will be found several items concerning the movement of troops, and we also note the following changes among those which have occurred since the table appeared last week:

1st Cav.—Troops A, B, C and D, sailed from Manila for San Francisco Aug. 22.

5th Cav.—Troop K, from Fort Logan to Fort Wingate, N.M. Remaining troops in Philippines Islands ordered to United States.

14th Cav.—To sail from San Francisco for Manila Sept. 5. 5th Inf.—Expected at New York from Manila about Sept. 8 or 10.

7th Inf.—To sail from San Francisco for Manila Oct. 1.

10th Inf.—Sailed from Manila for San Francisco Aug. 22.

20th Inf.—To sail from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 1.

22d Inf.—To sail from San Francisco for Manila Oct. 31.

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New York—Antwerp—Paris.

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Zeeland, Sept. 5, 10 a.m. | Vaderland, Sept. 19, 10 a.m.

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## ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If anything were needed to add to the force and justice of the claim for the amendment to the Constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association, to be voted on at the adjourned annual meeting on Oct. 21, whereby it is sought to put all members on one and the same basis of assessment, it would be the annual report just published and the accompanying statement of the president. This shows that the existing plan has failed to appreciably increase the reserve, as was so confidently predicted at the outset by its friends, notwithstanding six years of trial, and that with a large addition to the number of officers in the Army, the membership has not proportionately increased. The report gives the figures as to the death rate but does not state in detail how they are arrived at, but it does show that the average age of decedents is 55.60 years, which certainly shows a fair degree of longevity in the association.

But when it states that mortality is chiefly among older members, it simply expresses a natural, not a special, condition. The association has been in existence twenty-four years, so the men who joined at an age of 45 years, the limit of age now fixed for entry, would now be 69 years of age, and those who have since joined at that age would be about 52 years. So it will be seen how idle the contention is that the association can at any time be free from members of advanced ages.

The committee enjoins on all members the necessity of securing members, but does not appear to realize that by the unjust measure of 1896 it practically closed one great avenue of recruiting, namely, the zeal and influence of a great many of the older members; for that injustice begat bitter criticism instead of active support.

I cannot agree that the offices of the executive committee end with administration. Like any other organization, it is from the central head, and that alone, that well-considered, forceful and effective measures must emanate whereby the active support and co-operation of the outside members can be secured and made potent.

The executive committee virtually admits the principle we contend for, viz: that "it will gain members so long as it continues to fix their assessments at rates corresponding to their ages." There is, however, no sound reasoning in the plan that admits this principle

to new members, and denies it to the older ones who have built up the association and created nearly all the reserve we have, in which all new members participate. It does not need much argument to convince that it is manifestly unfair to assess one portion of an association on one basis and another portion on another basis.

It is noted that the president prints in heavy faced letters the fact that the amendment now proposed will increase the assessments of the younger members. But he fails to state that it will likewise increase the assessments of the older members in like proportion on the same basis. However, admitting the truth of this, it cannot be much, and I ask does any officer of the Army want any other to bear an undue proportion of assessment for his benefit? I cannot think so.

I must think that this statement so printed is intended to arouse the antagonism of younger members. Antagonisms of any kind in an association like this are to be avoided unless the demand be imperative. They are hurtful. But if in the matter now before the association, the amendment shall pass, and justice, zeal and hearty co-operation be restored, then the effort will have been well made. The constitutional majority of two-thirds is, at present, said to be in favor of the amendment. Even if by special effort it shall fall a trifle below that and the effort to amend shall fail, we shall have the spectacle of a large majority favoring equal justice and a minority holding us to what we regard as a cruel injustice.

No institution can go on to success under such conditions. All members must be on the same basis, which, surely, we all desire shall be equitable. So placed, whether on the age of entry plan, or any other equitable one, all will pull together, and I doubt not, to perfect success.

It is found that a percentage of two and a half on the pay of members will reach the annual amount demanded, with some addition to the reserve. It may be that members would favor that as a sound basis. It would, at least, be reasonably equitable, satisfy members, and do away with what is now manifestly a great injustice.

J. G. C. LEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Dear Sir:—I trust you may be able to find space for the following contribution to the "literature" on the subject of classification of members in the Army Mutual Aid Association:

In the recent annual report I looked in vain for the arguments in support of the present classification and ratios, which, in accordance with the answer to question 4, above, should have been submitted by the Executive Committee.

The injustice done under the present classification seems to me not a proper ground upon which to base a motion or argument for re-classification. The present classification was a compromise for the reasons given on page 17 of the Report of the Special Committee on Revision of Assessments and was a mutual agreement between a great majority of the members of the association. Whenever such conditions exist that this mutual agreement can, for the best interests of the association, present and future, be dissolved, this should be done and a strictly equitable classification should be adopted.

REYNOLDS LANDIS, Captain 1st Cavalry.

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The shipping of the world is said to consist of 29,943 steamships and sailing vessels, representing a tonnage of 33,643,131. The 29,943 are made up of 17,761 steamers and 12,182 sailing vessels, with tonnages of 27,183,305 and 6,459,786 respectively. Great Britain owns 16,006,374 tons, the United States coming second with 3,611,953 tons. There are 336 British vessels of over 5,000 tons, 119 of over 7,000 tons, and 48 vessels of over 10,000 tons. It is to be noted that these figures which give the United States second place include our enormous fleet of vessels engaged in lake and river trade, and that in vessels engaged in overseas trade the United States hold a very inferior position, as is stated elsewhere in this issue.

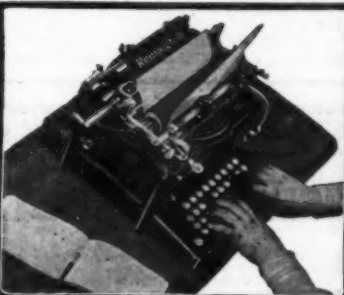
A very old anchor was picked up recently by the United States steamer Hancock at the foot of Lake Huron between Corsica shoal and the mouth of the St. Clair River. Moulded in the anchor is the British crown and crescent and the date "1819". The anchor is about 8 ft. long at the stock and attached to it by many strands of heavy wire is a chain, ancient in style as the anchor itself and about 25 ft. long. The U.S. Government has taken possession of the relic.

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### BRITISH REGIMENTAL SWAGGER.

By George Cecil (London).

Although the patriotic section of Britain's misguided press prefer to think that such a thing as regimental swagger does not exist in our Army, it is as ill-informed upon the subject as it is upon many others on which it delights in airing its ignorance. For, from time immemorial almost, certain branches of the Service and certain regiments have been firmly imbued with the notion that were they not to give themselves airs—in a word, to put on a certain form of "side"—they would be distinctly lacking in esprit de corps. That, at least, is the impression conveyed to the mind of the writer who has had some fifteen years' experience of the British officer, and who has, moreover, studied the subject as far as one may from being brought into personal contact with it and from reading up reliable information and making inquiries from those concerned. Indeed, those who have read Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" (in its way a most wonderful book), will remember the airs which Rawdon Crawley gave himself because he had the good fortune to be in the cavalry, and how his wife turned up her nose at those ladies whose husbands happened to adorn infantry corps.

But there is no necessity to rely on the testimony of novel writers, since inquiry and observation show one how the "side" appertaining to certain regiments has been in vogue for generations past. Indeed, it is this absurd swagger which has a good deal to do with the recent bullying cases which have occurred in the Grenadier Guards, the 21st Lancers, the 4th Hussars and other corps. And the curious thing about these affairs is that the commanding officer almost invariably gives his sanction to the proceedings by refraining from interfering or from bringing the offenders to book.

The swagger indulged in by the officers of certain regiments almost borders on the ludicrous. For instance, it is said that in the mess of the 15th Hussars no officer is allowed to be in the ante-room in plain clothes after it is time to dress for dinner, and that should an officer of this high-toned regiment help himself to a cigar or cigarette from his own case he is fined, it being the rule of the regiment that officers should invariably patronize the smokes sold in the mess. Occasionally one comes across a regiment the officers of which make it a rule not to call upon those of any other regiment, whilst certain Fusilier battalions consider it beneath them to receive as honorary members of their mess, officers of any regiment other than a Fusilier regiment, light infantry regiments following the same custom. Certain cavalry regiments are under the impression that to make the officers of an infantry regiment honorary members of its mess would lower the social standing of the regiment; they therefore draw the line at any regiment except those which are of their own branch of the service. As to the native regiments of the Indian Staff Corps, they are looked down upon by the officers of the British regiments serving

in the East—be they cavalry or infantry—and in the event of a staff corps officer serving in the Commissariat department, the Military Accounts department, or being employed in a civil capacity, he would be barely tolerated by the officers of certain British regiments.

But what is perhaps more amusing than anything is that native cavalry officers have a superior contempt for their brethren attached to native infantry regiments, considering them to be of distinctly inferior social qualifications.

To show how certain regiments hold aloof from each other, it may be added that some years ago there were stationed at Meer Meer, in the north of India, the 10th Hussars, a Fusilier regiment, a light infantry regiment, two batteries of artillery, a native cavalry regiment, a native infantry regiment, a cantonment magistrate and a commissariat officer, none of these men of war being eligible for Honorary membership of the messes of any of the regiments in the "station."

An exceedingly unpleasant instance of the vulgar and ill-bred swagger indulged in by some British regiments occurred some eleven years ago in Calcutta. For it so happened that upon a battalion of the rifle brigade arriving at the fort, there was no accommodation for the officers, their mess house being under repair. The only alternative, therefore, was for these exclusive warriors to accept the hospitality of the officers of a native infantry regiment also stationed in the fort and to make themselves free of their hosts' mess. This they did, living and taking their meals there, for some time, until their own mess-house was rendered habitable. Upon taking possession of their new quarters, they not only refrained from inviting the officers of the native regiment to dinner, but they went out of their way to slight them by declining to even make them honorary members of their mess. When the reader remembers that all the officers serving in rifle brigade battalions are selected because of their social standing, the existence of such unpardonable rudeness and ill-bred behavior will be wondered at more than ever.

A harmless form of "side" consists in the officers of certain "smart regiments" not calling on the residents of the place, and, in fact, holding aloof from them. Though perhaps not very common in England, since good shooting often awaits those warriors who condescend to unbend, it is an every day occurrence in India to find exclusive corps declining to know their fellow exiles. For instance, the 11th Hussars when stationed at Sialkote some five years ago, took it into their heads that to patronize the local club or to make themselves pleasant to the "collector," "sessions judge," "joint magistrate," "civil surgeon," and other local dignitaries, would not be at all "the thing," and that they ought, on the same principle, to be very careful to what extent they allowed the officers of the other regiments in the station to associate with them.

Although this article has dealt with the "side" indulged in by officers, their wives and other feminine belongings are equally capable of giving themselves airs, even descending to showing a lamentable lack of breeding. What, for instance, can be said for the wife of a captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards (the regiment being stationed at Rawal Pindi), who gave out at the "Station" Club that neither she nor any of the ladies in her husband's regiment could think of calling upon the wives of officers in native regiments, and that nothing would induce her to return the calls of those ladies whose husbands earned their living as "commissariat" officers. It is appalling snobbery such as this which does so much to damage the British Army in the eyes of the intelligent onlooker. It may be added that the regiment in question has absolutely no excuse to take a pride in itself, for though it doesn't possess so many tradesmen's sons amongst its officers as does the 4th Hussars, it has serving in its commissioned ranks several plutocrats whose worthy fathers have amassed wealth as furniture dealers or ironmongers.

### LAUNCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.

A valuable addition to the United States Navy, was launched from the yards of Messrs. Cramps at Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 22, when the armored cruiser Pennsylvania successfully took the water.

There was the usual large crowd in attendance to witness the event, and a deafening roar of cheering, above which the shrill tooting of whistles from a hundred river and excursion boats as the Pennsylvania left the ways. The vessel was christened by Miss Coral Quay, daughter of United States Senator Quay.

Among the interested spectators were George W. Williams, who was present at the launching of the famous frigate Pennsylvania in this city in 1837, and William McAbee, the man who gave the order for the abandonment of the old man-of-war just before she was burned at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Navy officers present included Rear Admiral Sigbee, Col. Henry C. Cochrane, Major Reynolds, Capt. Adolph Marx, Commander Colwell, Surg. O. D. Norton and the officers of the Puritan, including Capt. Casper F. Goodrich and Lieutenants Ryan, Pearson and A. T. Long.

The Pennsylvania will have a length on the loadwater line of 435 feet, and an extreme breadth of 76 feet 10 inches. Her length over all is 504 feet, and it is said that under forced draft she will, it is expected, develop a speed of 22 knots. She will carry four 12-inch guns, mounted in pairs in Hinchborn balanced turrets; eight 8-inch guns mounted in turrets, twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve 14-pounders, twelve 3-pounders and batteries of smaller guns. It is estimated that the broadside discharge of the ship will equal in weight nearly 6,000 pounds of steel.

The ship is powered with twin-screw, vertical, triple-expansion engines, steam being supplied by water tube boilers of the Niclausse type that are estimated to develop a collective indicated horse power of 23,000. The normal coal supply is 900 tons, but the maximum bunker capacity is 2,000 tons. The steaming radius at the most economical speed is estimated to be about 12,000 miles.

The armor consists of a water line belt, 7 feet 6 inches in width, extending the entire length of the vessel. This belt, for the space occupied by the boilers and engines, will be six inches in thickness. From these points to the extremities the armor will be tapered to 3½ inches in thickness.

Above the main belt the sides are protected by armor five inches in thickness for a length of about 232 feet, extending vertically through the main deck. Transverse armor bulkheads four inches in thickness are worked at the ends of the 5-inch armor. The 6-inch guns will be protected throughout by armor five inches in thickness. The armor for the 8-inch turrets will be six inches thick, except the port plates which will be 3½ inches. The barbettes will have a uniform thickness of six inches, with 3-inch ammunition tubes extending to the protective deck. The conning tower is to be nine inches in thickness, with a tube of five inches, and the protective deck of nickel steel will extend throughout the vessel, with 1½ inches on the flat and four inches of thickness on the slopes. A cellulose belt of about three inches in thickness will be worked along the sides of the protective deck the entire length of the vessel.

### IGNORING GENERAL MILES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The eloquent silence in the order retiring Lieutenant General Miles from active service on account of age speaks volumes that vibrate a responsive chord in the breast of every patriot in the land, of every one who admires fair play and justice, who admires a faithful soldier, whose entire years of manhood to old age have been vigorously spent in his country's military service who has participated in scores of her bloody battles with distinguished bravery, who has received numerous wounds in action, who has climbed with enviable honors from the bottom to the top and who wears a medal of honor bestowed by a grateful government. We suppose the author was too full of something for utterance. It's the biggest little thing yet. But the Army don't mind it, it's used to it.

WEARY AND WEARIED.

The Daily Eastern Argus, Portland, Me., Thursday,

August 13, 1903, has the following startling information:

"For the past few days a number of naval officers have been remarked about this locality in civilian dress, and as they on occasions deny their identity when spoken to by those who know them, it was conjectured that they were here for a purpose and did not care to have their presence generally known. The proof of this was found yesterday when it was learned that a naval officer had been detected by one of the guards at the fortifications at Diamond Island drawing plans of the several batteries located on the island. The officer was disguised as one of the employes of the contractors that are laying the cables in the harbor. It was his plan when he was unobserved to do a little sketching of the fortifications, and he was at it when detected by the guard, who reported the occurrence to the proper authority, and the officer was taken to the guard tent and there searched. Upon him were found several sketches, which had nearly the whole of the entire fortifications mapped out. He was placed under guard, and will not be liberated until the conclusion of the maneuvers." "What utter rot!" says an Army officer who sends the above clipping from Fort McKinley; "as Puck says: 'What fools we mortals be.'"

The 2d Battery of the 58th Regiment of German field artillery recently made a practice forced march from the firing grounds at Posen to Lissa, its permanent post. The distance of sixty-six miles was covered in fourteen hours, or at a rate of 4.7 miles an hour. Horses and men were in good condition on arriving at their destination, and quite ready for active field firing.

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## THE ARMY OFFICER'S WIFE.

One of the most delicate problems with which the military authorities have to deal is the Army officer's wife. In the Navy, where the duty separates the officer from his family, there are none of the trying considerations induced by garrison life in the Army. One of the features of this social factor is the appointment to commissions of men who have served in the enlisted force, and there is always the terror that an Army officer, no matter whence he comes, shall bring with him a wife who is not up to the Service standard. The mere suggestion of anything which will add to this problem is calculated to throw the military establishment into ethical hysteria; yet one officer, Capt. T. Bentley Mott, of the Artillery Corps, in a certain plan he has proposed, has approached this subject with fearlessness and met the issue with candor.

He has suggested that Army commissions be opened to the older non-commissioned officers, partly as a reward to that class and an inducement to have good soldiers remain in the Service, and partly in order to obtain junior Army officers of experience and ability. Among other things he anticipates the objection which may be raised on the ground that these old soldiers are likely to be "impossibly" married. But he says there are no social deficiencies of men promoted after fifteen years of service in the ranks which are not offset every day in the problems presented by men who have been coming into Army commissions by way of West Point and the ranks. He says that four years spent at the Military Academy, or a less time at a military post as an enlisted man, do not alter the origin, tastes, or social peculiarities of people who come from all classes of our democratic life, and he believes that a short time as a commissioned officer will harmonize "those affinities" to all agglomerations of individuals. He adds: "The same would happen to a soldier commissioned after fifteen years of service, whether married or single; his official-social position would be shortly fixed by exactly those forces which to-day determine the place of all officers, whether they come from West Point or the ranks. As for his wife, if in a matter vitally affecting the efficiency of our Army we must consider that question there is no reason to suppose that she would greatly differ from the women whom many officers now marry, or that her troubles or other people's concerning her would be a matter of real importance to the Service."

It is a long time since any officer has been so straightforward and emphatic in

treating of a subject which most Army people have spoken of in nothing above a bated breath.—Leslie's Weekly.

## IS THE ENGLISHMAN DETERIORATING?

A recent investigator has compiled some statistics which would seem to indicate a rather alarming physical deterioration in the British people. The figures, based upon the recruiting and medical reports of the army, show, for example, that while in 1889 the proportion of men in the army under five feet five inches in height was 106 in a thousand, the following year it had risen to 115 in a thousand; in 1891 to 117; in 1898 to 132. The proportion of men measuring less than thirty-three inches around the chest was, in 1889, seventeen in 1,000; in 1898 it was twenty-three. In 1871, 159.4 per 1,000 recruits were under 120 pounds in weight; in 1900 the proportion had increased to 301 per 1,000. In addition to this, there has been a general decrease in the birth-rate from 36.3 per 1,000, in 1876, to 29.4 in 1898.—Collier's Weekly.

The Ladin & Rand Powder Company is continually receiving most encouraging advice as to the superiority of its well-known brand of "Infallible" Smokeless. At the Interstate Association Tournament at Rutherford, N.J., June 24 and 25, Mr. E. C. Griffith won the highest general amateur average. He uses 26 grains of "Infallible." In the tournament of June 24, Richmond, Va., T. S. Baskerville, of Clifton Forge, Va., won the general average for the day, and carried with it a silver loving cup. At the Wabash, Ind., tournament, June 23 and 24, Mr. A. Flynn won the general amateur average for the two days. All of these shooters are users of "Infallible" Smokeless.

Mr. W. G. Paulsen was so much pleased at meeting on the cars, en route to California, two gentlemen who introduced themselves at "General Miles" and "Admiral Dewey," and at finding them such agreeable and affable gentlemen that he unhesitatingly responded to a request from "General Miles" that he should loan him \$1,000. As the two promptly beat a retreat after getting the money, and he did not consider that retreating was in the line of the distinguished officers he supposed his companions to be, he concluded that he had been made an easy victim of his disposition to get humbugged. The two swindlers left the train in Texas, and there is no clue to them. Paulsen had

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been having the time of his life in New York, and the sharpers got on his track there.

The twelfth census takes ten quarto volumes, ten thousand pages, to hold its condensed information—information of vital importance touching our population, our agriculture, our manufactures, and our vital statistics. "Noteworthy results," of this twelfth census will be presented by the Hon. W. R. Merriam, Director of Census, in the September Century. The August Century is entirely out of print except for a few copies in the hands of some dealers. The time required to reprint except for illustrations makes a second edition impossible.

The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company issue a timely and convenient little pamphlet giving "A Short Description of Cup Defenders, the Hulls of Which Are Constructed of Tobin Bronze"—the Reliance, Columbia and Vigilant. The history of the America's Cup is also briefly given, and data concerning other yachts built of Tobin bronze.

The well-known amateur, E. C. Griffith, of Pascoag, R.I., in the tournament at Woonsocket, June 20, won the State championship by breaking 91 targets out

of 100 from the 19 yards mark. He also defended this cup at Providence, R.I., on the 27th by breaking 96 out of 100 targets from the 20 yards mark. At the Montana State Shoot, held at Helena, Mont., on May 29, 30 and 31, E. F. Confarr, of Livingston, Mont., won general average. J. W. Huse, of Fort Benton, Mont., at the same tournament, won the State championship. All used "Infallible" Smokeless.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., our military attaché at Paris, who has spent several seasons in the field during the maneuvers of the French Army, in the September Scribner's describes the amusing and interesting life of the thirty or forty officers from nearly every civilized country in the world who are thrown together at this time, and who every evening dine together and associate in perfect comradeship. The article is illustrated with photographs taken in the field.

Gen. John B. Gordon's reminiscences, which have been appearing in Scribner's Magazine, are only a small part of the elaborate volume to be published this fall under the title, "Reminiscences of the Civil War." The charming narrative style of General Gordon, and his abounding goodwill to all sections of the country unite in giving a personal character to this volume which is to be found in few of the records of the Civil War.

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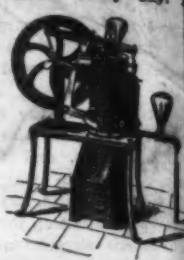


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